The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Vanderbilt off Cape Race.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Charter of the Bank of England Suspended.

Unlimited Issue of Notes Authorized.

EXTENSIVE FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

Immense Decline in Cotton.

STEADINESS IN CONSOLS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* touched at Southampton on Saturday, the 14th instant, and arrived off Cape Race at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 22d instant, where she was boarded by the News Yacht of the New-York Associated Press, and her news was delivered to the Agent here on Monday morning; but unfortunately the recent heavy storm in Cape Breton, N. S., had broken down the wires at several points between Cape Ray and Pictou, (a distance of some 200 miles, through a portion of the country sparsely inhabited,) and it was found impossible to repair the line until this afternoon.

On reaching the St. John, N. B., Office, it was found that the line between that place and Portland, Me., was also broken, and we finally succeeded in reaching New-York *via* St. John and Fredericton, N. B., and Quebec and Montreal, Canada, and thence *via* Portland and Boston over the lines of the American Telegraph Company.

The following is the summary of news prepared at Liverpool and Southampton, by the correspondents of the Associated Press,—the Liverpool advices coming down to Friday, 13th instant, and from London to Saturday morning, 14th instant.

The despondent condition of monetary matters on the departure of the steamship *Atlantic*, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., resulted on the following day in a fearful panic throughout the whole country. All the Banks utterly refused to discount to their patrons, which naturally added to the wild excitement, until the afternoon of Thursday, when a Treasury letter appeared in London, and was instantly transmitted by telegraph to all the chief cities and towns, suspending the Bank Charter Act, and authorizing the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities. The effect at every point was instantaneous, and the panic ceased as if by magic. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other important cities, the news was received with the most extravagant indications of joy.

The suspension of the City Bank of Glasgow, on Wednesday, the day the *Atlantic* sailed, is confirmed.

We select the following list of suspensions, from the large number reported in the English papers:

[illegible] & Co., London.
[illegible], Morgan & Co., stationers, London.
Frith & Sons, London.
Cunningham & Co., iron merchants, Liverpool.
Macdonald, Ramsay & Co., Dundee.
D[illegible], Payton & Co., London.
F[illegible], Gamble & Co., Liverpool.
Bar, Brothers & Co., London.
Morgan, Grant & Co., Swansea.
[illegible] & Co., Nottingham.

The London Money Market was steadier on Friday the 13th inst., and Bank Stock sold at 209½ to 212. Exchequer Bills were firm and the feeling in business circles in all the principal cities and [illegible] penalty of the Bank Charter Act.

The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount on 90 days bills to 10 per cent.

Consols had fluctuated considerably, but closed with increased steadiness on Friday at 89½@89¾ for money.

The details of the news from India by the last mail add few facts of special importance. The latest report from Delhi states that the loss of the British at that place in killed and wounded was inside of twelve hundred, including 64 officers.

Scindia had brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent under his control, by arranging against them his own troops and ten thousand Thakoors, and by cutting off their supplies.

It was reported that Lucknow, which was relieved on the 25th of September, was again besieged by Nana Sahib, with 50,000 rebels. All the city people found in Delhi were bayoneted by the British troops. Many Europeans were found in the city, fighting in the ranks of the rebels.

The English ship *Dunbar*, bound to Australia, had been wrecked off Sydney, and one hundred and forty passengers and all the crew lost.

Parliament was to assemble immediately.

The greatest anxiety was felt in England to have the news by the *Vanderbilt* reach New-York in advance of the publicity of the advices by the *Atlantic*.

The steamer *North Star*, from New-York, arrived out on the 12th inst.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The sales of COTTON for the week amounted to 11,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken on speculation, and 300 for export. There was a general panic in the market, and prices declined 1d.@1½d., holders pressing sales. On Friday, however, a recovery of ⅛d. took place, the market closing with an advancing tendency, and the sales adding up 6,000 bales. Quotations are nominal and irregular.

Fair Orleans..........7⅞	Middling Uplands...7 1-16
Middling Orleans......7⅜	Middling Mobiles.......7¼
Fair Uplands..........7¾	

The stock was 225,000 bales, of which 162,000 were American.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The advices from Manchester were unfavorable and the sales unimportant.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Breadstuffs had slightly declined. FLOUR closed dull at a decline of 6d.@1s. since Tuesday. WHEAT closed dull with a decline in the middling and lower grades of 1½d.@2d. CORN was quiet and all qualities had slightly declined. Western Canal FLOUR, [illegible]; Philadelphia and Baltimore, [illegible]; Ohio, [illegible]; Red WHEAT 6s. 3d.@7s. 6d.; White [illegible].

Liverpool Provision Market.

PORK dull, and slightly declined. BACON quiet, and prices weak. LARD heavy, and somewhat lower. TALLOW—A slight decline in prices.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Pot and Pearl ASHES dull. SUGAR, no sales of consequence, but prices steady. COFFEE—Sales unimportant. TEA—Little inquiry and prices weak. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 35s.@36s. 6d.

London Markets.

SUGAR—The market is firmer, and holders demand an advance of 1s.@1s. 6d. over the rates current on the 6th.

COFFEE is also in better demand, and prices are rather higher.

RICE is dull, and prices nearly nominal.

TALLOW is steady, at previous rates.

IRON—The market is dull, at a decline of 2s.@3s. on Rails and Bars.

THE MAYORALTY.

Immense Demonstration of the People.

NO DISTINCTION OF PARTY.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN INDORSED.

Why Wood Should Not be Elected.

Speeches of Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Hon. John McKeon, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Ex-Senator Brooks, Wm. H. Fry, Ex-Judge Whiting, and Others.

LETTERS FROM JOHN VAN BUREN AND OTHERS.

Resolutions, &c.

The Academy of Music was crowded last night, in obedience to the following call:

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.—The citizens of New-York in favor of an honest and economical administration of our Municipal Government, and in favor of elevating DANIEL F. TIEMANN to the Mayoralty, will assemble at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 7½ P. M. A number of eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

By order of the People's Executive Committee,
JAMES E. COOLEY, Chairman.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, DANIEL BOWLEY, DAVID WAGSTAFF, Secretaries.

Long before the hour appointed for the organization of the meeting, the building was filled in every part. It was not filled merely, it was crammed and jammed to its utmost extent. The corridors, though commanding no view of the interior, were thronged with persons who had some distant hope of squeezing in before the meeting ended. The lobbies were filled, and in the street, at the principal entrance, at the stage door, and about the stoops of adjacent houses in Irving-place, listening to speeches from outside orators, were probably some four thousand persons, who could not enter the building. Within the building there were at the least calculation, from seven to eight thousand persons. Every inch of space was literally occupied. Never, since the Academy has been erected—not during the warmest era of the Fremont campaign, was it so thronged and over-thronged with an audience as it was last night.

Over the front of the stage a large banner was displayed, with this inscription:

"The People's Candidate for Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, the Champion of City Rights and the Working Man's Friend."

After Dodworth's Band had kept the immense audience in good humor for nearly half an hour, JAMES E. COOLEY, Esq., accompanied by PETER COOPER, Esq., [illegible], Esq., and the rest of the Committee, took their seats amidst overwhelming applause.

Mr. COOLEY, in a few words, addressed the assemblage:

Fellow-citizens, he said, the hour having arrived for which this meeting was called, I have the honor to nominate as its presiding officer, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Loud and continued cheers.]

Mr. HAVEMEYER then advanced to the front of the stage and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in inviting me to preside over your deliberations on this interesting and important occasion. I say important occasion, for I see around me men of all parties and all classes, who could not be invited upon a common platform, except in a great crisis of our affairs, and for the public good. [Cheers.] Whatever right I may feel to decline the distinctions of public office, I feel no right to decline the duties of a good citizen. [Loud cheers.] First among these duties is that of rescuing the City Government from untrustworthy hands. [Cheers.] In the absorbing activity of private business our citizens have for a long time left the management of municipal affairs too much to interested persons, to those who fatten upon the public expenditure. [Cries of "That's so."] Improvidence, prodigality and jobbing have become the order of the day, and are enhancing the burdens of debt and taxation, until they threaten the confiscation of all property and the confiscation of all the fruits of labor. [Cheers.] This fatal blight is beginning to fall on all classes of our citizens. It strikes not merely the capitalist, the merchant, the master mechanic, who have accumulated some property, but it invades the little hoard of every working man and woman laid by in a savings institution. It consumes the daily earnings of the industrious poor. [Cheers.] The City taxes are, in name, laid mainly on real estate, but, in fact, they fall not, according to the popular fallacy, upon those who carry the taxes to the Collector's office, but upon those who use the thing taxed. [Cries of "That's so."] The mechanic, the laborer, pays taxes in the rent of the building which shelters him; he pays taxes in the price of every garment that clothes his family; he pays taxes in the price of every mouthful of food they eat. Every laboring man pays, in these indirect forms, for taxation, at least one day's work out of every twelve—perhaps one out of every six. With this conviction I denounce, as all classes of our citizens should denounce, every act of prodigality or jobbing by the City Government as a robbery of labor. [Cheers.] It lessens the means of subsistence of every laboring man in the community, and tends to deteriorate the shelter, the clothing and food which he can furnish for his family. [Cheers.] At the present time, when the pressure of taxation is more heavily felt, and when every proper means should be employed to alleviate the general distress, shall we omit to reform the abuses of the City Government which are leading to such alarming results? [Cries of "No."] Let us then begin at the head. Let us place in the Mayoralty a citizen above reproach and above suspicion. [Three cheers for TIEMANN.] Let us choose as our representative a man whom we know will be on the side of the people, and against all who seek to plunder them, a man who will not betray any interests and his own duty to fatten friends and relatives. [Loud cheers.] Such a man is DANIEL F. TIEMANN. You have the power to elect him. Will you do it? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and cheers for TIEMANN.] Let us go forward and do our duty, and the City will be redeemed.

Mr. WM. H. ANTHON then read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Jacob A. Westervelt,	Jonathan Sturges,
Ch'n Schwartzwalder,	Wm. R. Dodge,
John J. Phelps,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
Lemuel Smith,	E. Delafield Smith,
Rollin Sandford,	Geo. W. Berrian,
Chas. Denison, Jr.,	John Woodward,
Abraham Bininger,	Edwin A. Hopkins,
S. B. Althause,	John Hart,
John C. Brandt,	Wm. Gale,
Bryan Lawrence,	James Witherspoon,
Wm. Brandon,	Talma Hill,
John Macy,	Daniel O. Archer,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. D. Murphy,
Philip Mentz,	Geo. Everson,
John A. Stevens, Jr.,	Geo. W. Blunt,
Wm. J. Syms,	W. C. Worthen,
Robert M. Field,	Thos. C. Smith,
Wyllis Blackstone,	John Durion,
John Karr,	Peter J. Bogart,
Joseph Tucker,	Jerem'h J. Dickinson,
D. L. Ross,	Nathan C. Ely,
John Phillips,	Cyrus Ramsay,
Thomas Way,	Augustus F. Derr,
George J. Christie,	George Starr,
Severn D. Moulton,	S. B. Dutcher,
Daniel Boulton,	Wm. A. Darling,
A. W. Morgan,	Edward Dayton,
W. W. Abbotson,	Vinius L. Cornell,
Henry Lees,	Daniel C. Weeks,
Wm. A. Walker,	And. H. Brinkerhoff,
Burlin Hutchins,	Thomas Bennett,
Wm. L. Miller,	Henry H. Hewlett,
John Foster,	Wm. Creighton,
Tavol Lichtenstein,	Isaac J. Smith,
Julius A. Candee,	Oliver H. Lee,
Henry Lenden,	Thompson Price,
Richard J. Compton,	Jonas N. Phillips,
Chas. Brunninghausser,	Jeremiah Dickerson,
Vincent S. Weigand,	John Lloyd,
Jas. G. Moffat,	H. D. Oldrich,
E. D. Price,	John P. Cumming,
Daniel Willis,	J. F. Secor,
Charles Berley,	Jacob Lowell,
John N. Genin,	J. B. Varnum, Jr.,
Sylvanus Gedney,	Curtis C. Bean.

SECRETARIES.

Richard A. McCurdy,	J. Lewis Hutchings,
Wm. C. Frost,	Wm. Kellock,
Joseph C. Pinckney,	Robert C. Gwyer.
Cornelius H. Whittaker.	

Mr. DILLON then read to the meeting the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, FERNANDO WOOD in his speech last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel generously relieved the citizens of New-York from all party obligations to rally to his support, by declaring emphatically that he regarded the present contest "As a personal one, and accepted it as such;" therefore,

Resolved, That as this is the only act of his public career for which we can be thankful, we hereby tender to him our grateful acknowledgements for reducing the issue to a personal contest between himself and the people, and in behalf of the latter, we hereby declare the reasons why we are opposed to his continuance in office, and assure him that these reasons are purely personal, and will not apply to any other candidate whom the Democracy of New-York may hereafter see fit to nominate.

We are opposed to FERNANDO WOOD

Because, prior to his elevation to the Mayoralty, the transactions of his private business were matters of judicial record, and were not such as to inspire confidence in the faithful execution of the high and responsible trusts confided to the chief magistrate of this City.

Because, in the discharge of his duties, he has not been guided by any fixed principles, but by appealing alternately to the prejudices of the rich and the poor, has sought to array against each other classes whose welfare is indissolubly united by the fundamental laws of social existence.

Because he has undertaken to usurp the province of the Judiciary, and to construe the laws for himself, reducing a well-disposed and law-abiding community to the dangers of impending anarchy and bloodshed, in order to gratify his own lust for power.

Because he has repeatedly declared that where the law stands in his way, or no legal provision exists suited to his views, he was willing to assume doubtful powers; thus usurping the Legislative functions, and destroying that respect for the laws which is essential to the safety and prosperity of a peaceful community.

Because, when the Legislative and Judicial functions are thus superadded to Executive power, the servant and officer of the people becomes virtually their master and a despot, for which there is no remedy but the spontaneous uprising of the people, and the destruction of all party machinery, as no longer subserving the ends for which it is designed.

Because he has permitted or connived at jobs and the extravagant expenditure of the public money, thus bringing our Republican Government into contempt, and increasing the burdens of taxation upon all classes, and especially the poor, who feel the injury in the higher rents and prices for the necessaries of life.

Because in a time of universal distress, affecting all classes alike, instead of meeting the difficulty in accordance with well-settled principles, established by the experience of ages, he proposed to the Common Council a policy he knew at the time was impracticable, and which would, if carried out, destroy the value of property, and unsettle the foundations of society—substituting the creed of the highwayman and the code of the savage, for that law of love which has never yet failed to work out a cure for public evils, by affording employment to those who are unwilling to become paupers, when they can get work.

Because under his administration, it is notorious that the tone of public morals has degenerated; that the virtue of economy in the public expenditures has ceased to exist; that life is no longer safe in our midst, and that the great ends for which society and government are instituted are no longer secured. Therefore,

Resolved, That as his administration has not only been a total failure, but a disgrace to this City, and our free institutions, we protest in the face of the whole civilized world, that FERNANDO WOOD does not represent the honesty, the intelligence, the property, or the industrial interests of this great Metropolis, and that for the fair fame of our beloved City we will make a determined and united effort, without regard to party trammels, to hurl from power a man who has so recklessly and disastrously abused the great trusts confided to his keeping.

Resolved, That the struggle in which we are now engaged concerns the dearest interests of humanity, and that we appeal to every voter by all he holds sacred, to aid us in now achieving the deliverance for which we have waited so long and in vain.

Resolved, That in the People's candidate for Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, we behold the opposite of FERNANDO WOOD both in public and private character, and that this simple statement is the highest eulogium we can pass upon his fitness for office, and the integrity of his character; that the remarkable concentration of all parties upon him as the man who can redeem this City from disgrace is conclusive evidence not only of the imminent peril in which it is placed, but also of the entire confidence of the public in our candidate.

Resolved, That we will all vote for him early in the day, and by personal attention at the polls on the day of election, make sure that the character of the City is redeemed, our property rescued from virtual confiscation; and our industrial classes no longer robbed of their hard earnings.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN M'KEON.

Mr. MCKEON advanced amid tremendous cheers. When silence had been restored, he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: After this magnificent spectacle to-night, who can doubt the success of the cause in which we are all engaged? [Cheers and cries of "No one."] I come to commune with you, my fellow citizens, upon the present position of public affairs in the City of New-York. Remember the words I use: "The position of public affairs in the City of New-York." Whatever difference we may have had of political sentiment in relation to the General and State Government, we are here united for a revolution in political affairs as they stand at present in the City of New-York. [Cheers, cries of "Good," and an exclamation of "That sounds like Democracy." Some confusion ensued which was eventually repressed by cries of "Order, order," and "all right."] For the first time in the history of the City of New-York, we have a charter which is intended to separate all other interests from this of the City of New-York, and it is intended that at the December election an issue shall be made between good government and bad government. I am aware that the persons with whom we are at variance in relation to the position of affairs in this City assume that the struggle is one for municipal rights. I deny that issue. [Cries of "Good; that's right."] It is an issue for the preservation of the personal rights—for the protection of the property of every man in this City. [Loud cheers.] The question of Municipal rights was settled, so far as New-York City was concerned, by the election which has just passed. The Legislature at Albany can alone correct whatever wrongs have been committed upon the City of New-York, and we are now to determine whether we can properly weigh and judge of our own advantages at the present time, so that we may find out whether it is possible or not to redeem this City from the political thraldom in which it is bound. [Applause.] Let me ask you what is our situation? [A VOICE—We have a parcel of thieves over us.] [Laughter.] On one side I have it said to me that we have a set of thieves to contend with. Let me assure you that I shall deal in no epithets to-night. I shall deal with facts, and leave you to find the epithets by which they should be characterized. [Cheers.] In the first place, what is the position of the City as regards debt? You have at the present time a permanent debt of $10,500,000. You have in addition to that the taxes of the City increased to upwards of $8,000,000, which must be paid by the hard-working men in this community. [Cheers, and cries of "That is good."] It is not to be said that the rich pay the taxes. Every tax comes out of labor. ["Hear, Hear," and cheers.] There is no concealing the fact that from the tax which is imposed by a tariff down to the tax which is imposed by the City of New-York, everything comes out of the hard labor of the man who toils from morning till night. [Loud cheers.] I wish my fellow citizens would look at this, for there is no escaping it, that labor must pay this $8,000,000 a year, and that $10,000,000 of permanent debt. But you will say to me that we can remedy it. How? You cannot remedy it, except by the change of your rulers. You will say, in addition to that, honest men of this community, that you have been but half told the story, when you have been told how much we are in debt. What did you get for it? I will tell you what you got. Nothing but dishonor, and, to sum it up in one word, life and property are seriously at risk during every hour of the day. [Cheers.] Your situation is one of dirty streets, with every Department of the Government mismanaged, and it is time, if you seek for any redress, that you should put your own shoulders to the wheel. It is in vain to call upon Hercules. Every man here has the power, and if he will only exert it, our redemption is at hand. [Loud cheers.] But, say the friends of the present Administration, the Chief Magistrate of this City is not responsible for it. [A voice—"That is not so."] I hold him responsible for the greater part of this wrong. [Several voices—"So do I." Cries of "Good."] And, as Mr. KELLY last night dared us to the issue, I will present him with the facts. [Loud cheers.] I am glad that I am speaking here in presence of one who has done himself and the City of New-York honor in the chief magistracy of this City. [Cheers.] He knows whether a man in that magistracy can stay the torrent of corruption—he can tell whether he can throw himself in the breach or not. He knows very well, as most of you do, that with a firm and honest man at the head of the Government, much of this corruption would not exist. [Cheers.] I understand that his Honor, the Mayor, will address some assembly, as I understand from his speech published to-day, some short time hence, and I would ask him to explain certain matters so that he may have a fair trial. [Cries of "Good."] I ask him to answer me one question, as to one single fact—Are the taxes of the present day greater under your Administration than they were the year before you went in? That is a simple question. I will state a fact, and ask him to contradict it, that in 1853, the taxes were over $3,000,000, and that the taxes for 1857 are now over $8,000,000. That is one fact which I ask him to explain. "Oh! but," says he, "I did not pass them, I had not the power to prevent the passage of those matters." How does it happen then that with all your political power and patronage you cannot control the action of the Common Council? They were in consonance with you in political sentiment during the greater part of the time; and your influence then was not worth a straw; for with all the power you had, with all the patronage you had in your hands, you could not control them to act honestly in the matter. But I ask you one question more. How does it happen that in the mere matter of salaries the increase has been from $312,000 to something like $450,000? Show me a single veto that you have made in relation to salaries except your own. I know what you will say, "I have given evidence of my disinterestedness in the matter, by not taking an increase of salary to myself." Why, gentlemen, what would be two or three thousand dollars to a Mayor who understands financiering so well? [Loud applause.] Show me a single place where in any instance you attempted to stop the additional number of *employes* for the Common Council. "Did I not send a preparatory veto," you will say, "when I said that I should not increase the number of clerks in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation. Ah! but, Mr. Mayor, why was that preparatory veto sent in? It was because the late lamented LORENZO B. SHEPPARD had struck a blow at corruption, and you intended that he should not have the requisite force to carry on the business of the Counsel to the Corporation. [Cheers.] But I have had nothing to do, he may say, with the Corporation. Then answer me in regard to the *Joseph Walker* affair. [Cheers.] [A voice—"And the glass ballot-boxes."] There is $12,000 to be paid for the raising of that vessel. I was informed to-day by a good Democratic friend of mine who was counsel in the case, that he had information and knowledge that a man by the name of CONDON, a poor Irishman, was willing to take it up for $5,000, and WOOD would not let him take it up, because he wanted that WALTER R. JONES should be paid $12,000. [A VOICE—That was a swindle.] You account it a swindle, I don't call it anything. [A VOICE—It's robbery.] I ask him what has become of the balance of the $12,000? I believe that $7,000 or $8,000 have been taken out, but FLAGG has put a veto on the payment of the residue, and the money is there, safe and sound. [Cheers.] But, why did he go to the expense? Oh! because a petition was presented. A petition by whom? The people in the neighborhood of the sunken vessel. A quantity of timber, some 10 or 15 feet below the surface of the water was endangering the public health, and it required a large expenditure of the public money to raise it. [Laughter.] But where is the petition. Unfortunately it cannot be found. [Laughter.] A more unfortunate man, with regard to documents, never existed than Mayor WOOD. [Laughter.] Now, I ask him to explain that. Give me some reason why the petition cannot be found, and give us some of the names that were on it; but don't put on it the name of VAN O'LINDA, who, I am informed, was on it; but, as I am also informed, was also in the same office with WALTER R. JONES. Now, that was the *Joseph Walker affair*. *The next thing I want him* to explain here is about the Lowber affair. That was to take from $190,000 to $200,000, interest included, from the treasury of the City of New-York. When it came before the Common Council there was a great deal of trouble in getting it through, and when it passed into the Mayor's hands what did he do? He neither vetoed it nor signed it. [Cheers.] It was the [illegible] The papers which I have here are—the documents—[cries of "Good"]—are the papers which were used before the Court in the Lowber case, and the investigation of these papers shows [illegible] Common Council in relation to the purchase of the Lowber property. It was known or suspected by him that something was wrong. Now, what was wrong? We are indebted to Judge WHITING for having made the discovery—that about two-thirds of that property and no title whatever, so far as Mr. LOWBER was concerned. [Calls for three cheers for WHITING.] The property was at best in dispute; and I would like to know how many men here would put $300,000 or even $100 in a piece of property the title to which was disputed. Not a man. But I don't intend to let the Mayor out. When Mr. WHITING had discovered this, and the information was laid before the Common Council, that body passed a set of resolutions in which they directed the Counsel to the Corporation to make arrangements for freeing the personal property of the City, and to take the management out of the real estate of the City. It also further provided that the Counsel to the Corporation should make no resistance to this matter of the Lowber claim. Within a very short time after the passage of that resolution it was approved by the Mayor, and now he becomes an indorser of the whole transaction. [Cheers.] I ask him to explain. I ask his friends to require of him when he addresses the assembly which is to meet here, why did he not veto or sign the Lowber claim; and if he gives a satisfactory answer to that, to demand of him why, when he knew that Judge WHITING had discovered a flaw in the case, did he force it through, after the Common Council had dropped it, and why did he sign a set of resolutions calling on the Corporation Counsel not to resist this fraud upon the public treasury. [Cheers.] But the most transparent piece of all his honesty is the glass ballot-boxes. [Laughter. A voice: "Tell us all about that"] I have not time to go through the whole of it, but I state the fact upon the papers which have been presented to the Court that a tax-payer of the city of New-York has arraigned in the Courts of public justice in this city Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and his brother, BENJAMIN WOOD, for having been connected with the purchase of these boxes, and the result of the charges is to show that they hope to make the nice little sum of $30,000 out of the operation. Now, they will say that this is not right. I only read the papers. I speak upon the papers as they appear in the Courts. I speak of the facts as they are known to most of you who take the trouble to read. And are we to say there is nothing in these charges? Are they all false? Why, of all the persecuted men that ever lived, I believe FERNANDO WOOD to be the worst persecuted man. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, there are reasons why this man should not take any measures to resist this torrent of corruption. He is like Uriah Heep—faithful to first principles. [Laughter.] His antecedents are of such a character that any man would be unwilling to confide to him the trust of an executor of his estate. I ask any man in this community, with a knowledge of the charges that have been made against him, how does it happen that Mr. WOOD should be trusted by you as a public man, when you would not trust him in a private capacity? I put that to the vote of every man here on next Tuesday. And before he deposits his ballot, he should ask himself conscientiously, Could I trust him as an honest man? The answer to it would be that he could not. Why, you are told that we misrepresent him. I should be the last man in the world to misrepresent anybody. You have seen the charge that he was indicted for a felony. I was associate counsel on that matter and I speak it upon my responsibility, and I hold in my hand at the present time that very indictment, which any one can see on the Court of Sessions file. [Cheers.] Here, then, is the indictment. The people will say, What was the charge. The charge was obtaining money by false pretences, which under our law is a felony. [Cheers.] It seems incredible that a man with such a charge fixed upon him could offer himself for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, though it is still more incredible that such a man could be elected. But he never was elected by a majority vote of the citizens of New-York, while Mr. BUCHANAN got 29,000 he ran down to 6,000. He professes to be the friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, and I say here upon my responsibility that the man in the Democratic Party who has abused Mr. BUCHANAN most since the 4th of March last has been FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.] Now you will ask me what does this indictment charge as false pretences? It charges him with having obtained money from Mr. MARVINE by falsely pretending that certain bills which were made out against the firm in which MARVINE and WOOD were associated together in a speculation, were of a certain amount, when they were of a totally different amount. How did he get clear of that indictment? A poor man has to be tried. I have often said, as District-Attorney, that I have had no trouble with the poor, but the rich man's money always interfered with justice. [Cheers.] The distinction between the rich and the poor which he has attempted to draw he has experienced. And if you ask me how he got clear of it, I refer to the indorsement and find that it was filed on the 7th November, 1851, and there is no plea to the indictment. Why did he not plead not guilty? Because that would have sent him to a jury to try if that plea of not guilty was true or not. But did he meet the issue? No. If you will refer to the files of the Court you will find that the indictment was quashed on the 30th December, 1851, on the ground that it was barred by the statute of limitations. That is, in fact, admitting that all you see upon that record is true, but that you are one day too late. You should have opened prison doors 24 hours sooner. [Cheers.] Is it not hard to make these charges against any man? But it is a truth. The truth which cannot be removed from the records. And if gentlemen deny I allow me to refer them to the 10th volume to the *Law Reporter*, published in this City, in which the grounds of this decision are given. If he had stood that indictment by way of trial, what would have been the result? The documents which are here, contain a report of the case of MARVINE against WOOD, before the Court, and the testimony in that case would have conclusively convicted him under the indictment if he had gone to trial. I am shocked to see Mr. COCHRANE, whose name is affixed to this record on the report of the referees, standing up in Tammany Hall and advocating his election. Mr. COCHRANE calls upon me to go for regular nominations, and has the hardihood to say that if he was an incarnate devil, I was bound to support him. [Cheers.] Let me tell Mr. COCHRANE, that when I was battling in the Democratic ranks in 1848, for LEWIS CASS, Mr. COCHRANE ought to have staid then in the ranks, and stood by the regular nominations. [Cheers.] I tell you, gentlemen, that if Mr. COCHRANE will stand by his own word and his own writing, that is all I shall ask him. And I charge that certain things in that report which go to show that Mr. MARVINE's complaint was entirely well founded, and that that complaint is a representation, to use its own language, of fraud. What does Mr. MARVINE charge in one place? That Mr. WOOD exhibited to him a letter from THOS. O. LARKIN, *of California*, in which he stated that he advised Mr. WOOD to go into the operation of exporting goods to that country. It was proved before the referees, by Mr. LARKIN himself, that *he never wrote that letter*, that he did not know Mr. WOOD at that time; and it was proved by three witnesses at least that they saw that letter which Mr. WOOD had exhibited as Mr. LARKIN's. What do you call that? [A VOICE—Forgery.] I don't call it anything. [Cheers.] He showed to Mr. MARVINE a bill of sale in which he stated that the bark *J. W. Cater* had been purchased by him for $12,000. It was proved upon the reference that it only cost $4,000. What do you call that? [A Voice—"Forgery." Another Voice—"Swindling." A third Voice—"Financiering." Laughter.] I will not go through all the details here, but I will give you one other fact. One of the bills presented by Mr. WOOD to Mr. MARVINE for the expenditures of the vessel, or cargo, was one of Signor POISSON, of this City, and the bill, as delivered to Mr. MARVINE was $100 75. It was proved before the referees that the whole amount was for three cartages—75 cents. [Laughter.] Now, what do you call that? [A Voice—"Highway robbery." Laughter.] I will not go over the Marvine affair. I will take an illustration. I have spent all my life in New-York, and I know something about it. On the east side of the Bowery a set of Jolly companions were watching for a chance to get into a barber's shop, and each of them wanted to get the first chance. They were on the opposite side of the street from where the shop was, and one of them snatching up his coat rushed out to get into the shop. As he crossed the street he *lost his pocket-book out of his side pocket*. A man who kept some kind of a stand picked it up. A gentleman, seeing this, said: "That belongs to the man who has just gone round the corner there." But my friend was not so honest, and walked off with the pocket-book. After a little while a hunt was made for the man who ran away with the money, and they found him. He was tried in the Court of sessions: these facts were proved, and the question was submitted to the jury whether he had taken the property of another feloniously? The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to the State Prison. I don't mention that man's name, because he has satisfied for his guilt to the law. Another case. A man kept an account with a bank. He had over $400 in it. The initial of his name was "W." a gentleman by the name of YATES. I being in the neighborhood of W., had a check for $1,750 upon an Albany Bank; it was deposited by Mr. YATES, and by some accident of this Mr. YATES, the money was transferred to Mr. W.'s account. In course of time all the money under the head of W. was drawn out, including, of course, the $1,750, and when the Bank discovered it, he was called upon, and when asked to explain it, he admitted that he had no such check. They asked him for his bank-book, but it was like the petition—it could not be found. [Laughter.] It was burnt up in a fire in Washington-street. But he would not pay until a suit was brought; and the [illegible] before whom it was investigated, [illegible], GILBERT and MCNAMARA, reported that Mr. W. owed the Bank more than $2,000, being the $1,750 with interest, and they made him disgorge that full amount. [Cries of "Good."] [illegible] What is the [illegible] the man who took up the [illegible] the money which did [illegible] [A voice, "None at all."] I don't call [illegible] I will name now—I will name the man that kept the bank account—he is FERNANDO WOOD, the Mayor of the City of New-York. [Groans and hisses.] I know what people will say: that this is hard talking. No, it is not. These are hard facts—[A voice, "Stubborn facts"]—stubborn facts—you cannot get them off. There is no use of saying they are in the newspapers, while they are on file. They form the permanent records of the Courts. I do not track him as we usually do a criminal through the newspapers. I track him through the civil and criminal courts. [Laughter.] Do you think I would stand up here and dare to talk in this way without undeniable facts to support me? [A VOICE—No.] I know I shall be charged with all sorts of Billingsgate. But I appeal to you if I have used one hard word. [A VOICE—Not half hard enough.] I refer to these facts, [illegible] for one simple reason. I am not a believer in the administration of public affairs by men wanting in character. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] I believe that this government is a magnificent experiment. I believe that upon the intelligence and the virtue of the people the foundations of this government can alone rest. I am unwilling to have men in the executive chair who are not such men as a man could point to with pride and associate with in private life. [Cries of "Good."] It is to the honor of the country that men who have held the highest offices in the Government of the union of the State and of the City up to the present time have been without stain, and for the first time—and I blush that he was elected by the Democracy—we have a man who is covered over with indictments and charges. [Applause.] You ask me are you willing that a change should take place in the City Government whereby all the present arrangements of your party shall be upset? There is no party in the Democratic Party but the Fernando Wood Party, if he is at the head of it. It is a question with the public men who are leading in political affairs, whether they will have their party prostrated for the advancement of one man's interest, or whether it shall be the great means of ameliorating the condition of the people. I ask any Democrat who intends to vote for Mayor WOOD to reconcile such vote with his message here within the last few weeks. The resolutions at Tammany Hall the other night denouncing the message of Mayor WOOD are my guide. By these resolutions I stand. I endorse their sentiment and repudiate the man. [Cheers.] Mr. MCKEON alluded at length to the Mayor's message, which he characterized as worthy of the first French revolution, and described the people as being fully alive to the character of his motives. In connection with this Mr. MCKEON denied that he was at all concerned in the ordering of the United States troops to protect the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, and declared his belief that there was force enough in public sentiment to frown down any attempt at disorder. He charged Mayor WOOD with cowardice, accused him of throwing factious obstacles in the way of the transaction of public business, as exhibited in his refusal at first to cooperate with the Police Commissioners or promote the improvement in the Central Park under the new Board, though he subsequently surrendered in both having taken his seat in the Board of Police Commissioners which he denounced as unconstitutional, and having requested the Common Council to pass appropriations for the Central Park. Why then, if he had yielded in these two cases, should he not also yield in the matter of the new City Hall? and thus most effectually aid the unemployed poor whom he professed so much affection? Mr. MCKEON alluded to the fact that the Mayor had sanctioned an ordinance of the Common Council which increased the expenditures for *employés* in the Street Department $30,000, over the expenditures of last year. In conclusion he passed a glowing eulogium on Mr. TIEMANN, the People's Candidate, and exhorted them to the utmost energy, and most untiring effort in order to secure WOOD's defeat. He resumed his seat amid terrific cheers.

SPEECH OF DANIEL E. SICKLES, ESQ.

Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES, on coming forward, was received with three hearty cheers. He said: Mr. President and fellow-citizens—New-York has sent forth a vast assemblage to-night. From stage to dome her thousands appear here to make one effort, at least, for the honor of our noble metropolis,—and tens of thousands are assembled at the portals of this hall, unable, but anxious to join in your demonstration. You have met at least to affirm one of the doctrines laid down by Mr. WOOD. In the first message which he sent to the Common Council of New-York, upon his election to the office of Mayor, he proclaimed to the people that party politics had nothing to do with municipal affairs; and as the period approaches when his administration is to terminate, New-York is here to-night to express its concurrence with him in that sentiment. [Loud cheers, and a voice, "He'll find it, to his cost."] And, fellow-citizens, it is time; for although, as my friend MCKEON, who preceded me, has said, our Republic may in some respects be yet regarded as an experiment, it is, nevertheless, an ascertained fact that in the government of the nation and in the government of States, our system has been a triumphant and magnificent success. But in municipal government, if we are to take the administration of FERNANDO WOOD as an example, it has been a disgrace that it will take time—years of time to eradicate. [Cheers.] It is necessary, then, that all true Democrats—that all true Americans—that all men who have a pride and patriotism in the success of our system of Democratic Government should rally—should unite—as Americans, as Republicans—as citizens—as Democrats, to rescue our City from a domination alike disgraceful to it, and disgraceful to a Democratic form of Government. [Applause.] There are, perhaps, many in this Hall, as there are in the Democratic Party, who in 1856 cast their ballots for FERNANDO WOOD. It is well, to-night, while we are resolving that we will vote for him no more, to consider and determine between FERNANDO WOOD in 1856 and FERNANDO WOOD in 1857. [A Voice—"Now the same wolf still, with the sheepskin off." Laughter.] Last year, fellow-citizens, it was believed, because his friends promised and he promised, that he would exert himself to secure for New-York a respectable and honest government. His promises were believed, and to a large degree confided in, by hundreds of our most reputable citizens, who were willing to subscribe their names and pledge publicly their reputations for his conduct in office. How have these promises been fulfilled? How have those pledges been redeemed? I will not go through a long catalogue of his misdeeds; I will not enumerate the acts of his conduct which have falsified all these promises and disappointed these expectations, for they have been enumerated by the distinguished gentleman who has preceded me. [A voice, "Yes, he gave us the facts."] It is sufficient for me to say here that the record is well attested by the fact that all of those public spirited men who signed their names to the invitation to citizens of New-York to vote for FERNANDO WOOD in 1856, repudiate him in 1857, and have enrolled themselves for DANIEL F. TIEMANN. [Prolonged cheers.] (Here a few "Wood men" at a distance from the platform, made some demonstrations of hissing, and endeavored to create confusion, but were soon silenced. Mr. SICKLES continued:) There will be always a few unruly men found in a crowd, my friends, but they are in the minority—as their patron, FERNANDO WOOD, will be found next December. [Loud cheers.] And it is easy to discover his supporters, for they always make themselves offensive to decent people. [Cheers and laughter.] Having drawn a contrast between FERNANDO WOOD in 1856 and FERNANDO WOOD in 1857, as a Democrat, I choose to draw also a contrast between FERNANDO WOOD before his nomination in Tammany Hall and since his nomination in Tammany Hall; and I say, fellow-Democrats, as one who has faithfully sustained the nominations of the Democratic Party, that, for reasons which have transpired since the nomination of this man in Tammany Hall, the Democratic party, collectively, and every Democrat individually, is entirely absolved from any and every obligation to support him. Since the nomination was made in Tammany Hall, Mr. WOOD has repudiated the principles of the party which presented him as a candidate; and when a man repudiates the principles of the party upon which he relies for support, nothing is clearer than that no obligation remains to sustain such a nomination. [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] He has put forth a message to the people of New-York which has offended the self-respect and pride, and faith of every Democrat, not only in this City and in this State, but throughout the United States. He has put forth doctrines calculated to array one class of the community against another—calculated to discriminate between men, on account of their condition in life,—doctrines calculated to sow the seeds of anarchy in our midst, and to arouse eternal strife, even to civil war, in our land. And these are doctrines against which not only the Democracy of the City of New-York will protest—but their brethren all over the land will look to the Democracy of New-York to vindicate ourselves from them, or stand forever disgraced. [Loud cheers.] Not only this, but since that nomination it has been shown to this community that he has been guilty of an act of fraud upon the public treasury, which would consign any man, in or out of the party, to merited disgrace and punishment. [Cheers.] He has been proven, on the records of our Courts, to have entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of defrauding the City Treasury out of more than $30,000 in the purchase of these ballot-boxes to which reference has been made. [Cries of "Yes, let him clear up that!"] This is an act which appeals to the Democracy, because it is one which has been perpetrated since his nomination; and if a man, subsequent to receiving a high honor from the party, given to him on the assumption that he would do justice, exhibits to the world the most unmistakable evidence of unfitness, it is a reason which removes all obligations to give him any support. It was enough for New-York to feel the apprehension that those ballot-boxes were to be stuffed, to secure his election; but it is too much to be robbed in the purchase of the very boxes through which their rights are violated. [Cheers and laughter.] Fellow-[illegible] as a Democrat, to speak for [illegible] as a Democrat. [Cheers, [illegible]] I have known him for years—I have watched his career, so far as I have had an opportunity to do so, and I have always known him as a Democrat. I have participated in the efforts of the Democratic Party, year after year, to elevate him to places of public trust and honor. He has never filled an office upon which he has not conferred distinction, or from which he has ever received one dollar of emolument. [Loud cheers.] Every service which he has rendered to the people has been, up to this hour, a gratuitous service. He has served you in your public schools; he has served you in the Common Council, in those good old days when it was an honor to belong to the Common Council. [Laughter. A voice—"That was before the 'Forty Thieves.'"] He has served you in the administration of affairs of the Almshouse Department, to which is confided all your poor and all your criminals—and in that office he has won the confidence of all with whom he has been associated and all to whom he was accountable, by the integrity, the energy and the intelligence with which he has discharged his duties. [Applause.] This, therefore, is no party issue. The opposition has conceded, magnanimously conceded that the government of New-York—so far as the Mayoralty is concerned—shall be wielded by a member of the Democratic Party. Both candidates presented to the people are Democrats; or at least one, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, is a man that can be claimed by the Democratic Party, and the other, FERNANDO WOOD, is one who claims the Democratic Party, [illegible] we disown him. [Laughter and cheers.] I say, therefore, that in any event, whichever is elected, so far as the Democratic Party is concerned it is at liberty to claim a triumph. If it can find any honor in claiming the success of FERNANDO WOOD, it is welcome to it; I do not wish to be a partner in that operation. [Cheers.] I have to say, therefore, to every Democrat within the sound of my voice, and to every Democrat who may chance to read what I say, (if it should be reported,) that it is absurd to come and speak to us about the obligation of regular nominations in a question like this. What is the essence and meaning of the "obligation of regular nominations" as understood by the Democracy? It is that he should stand by his party when there is danger that an opposite party should obtain power, and administer the Government upon the principles opposed to those of Democracy. But can it be said that any such issue is presented now? Can it be said that any such contingency can happen here? Certainly not. Mr. TIEMANN is a Democrat, and has been all his life; and whichever way the election shall go, whether regular or irregular, the election of a Democratic Mayor is inevitable. Consequently every Democrat in New-York—no matter how strenuous he may be for regular nominations—no matter though he may go as far as my friend COCHRANE, and support the regular nominee, "though he were the devil incarnate," may be relieved from the necessity of voting for a man of such doubtful character, and rather support the opposite of that character in DANIEL F. TIEMANN. [Cheers.] Fellow-Democrats, there is in this City undoubtedly a very large majority of people in favor of a good government. The Democratic Party is in the habit of claiming that it possesses the City by ten, fifteen or twenty thousand majority. Recent events have shown, undoubtedly, that we carried such a vote in the Presidential election. But you will permit me to say, as a Democrat, that it was because we presented as our candidate a man whose past career of approved statesmanship furnished a guarantee that the Administration of the Federal Government would be conducted as a gentleman, an honest man, and a statesman would conduct public affairs. [Cheers.] It was for that reason that I, as a Democrat, understand that the City of New-York gave a very large majority for JAMES BUCHANAN. In a still more recent election, we have given a very large majority for a Democratic State Government; and as a Democrat, I believe this vote was not for the men upon that ticket, but because the City of New-York thought they would administer the Government of the State upon the principles of policy shadowed forth in 1842, and since maintained by the Democratic Party of this State. It does not follow from these two votes, flattering as they have been to the Democracy—it does not follow that New-York would give 20,000 majority for anything or everybody. Far from it. That same 20,000 majority that was given for good government at Washington and in this State, is ready now, and will be ready on Tuesday next, to vote for good government in the City of New-York. [Cheers.] Fellow-Democrats, [A Voice—Say fellow-citizens,] fellow-citizens, I mean—but I am so accustomed to speaking in Tammany Hall that I forget. [Cheers and laughter.] And although I am quite aware that this is a meeting without distinction of party, although I am aware it is a meeting where all parties are represented—although I know that it is a meeting of the people in their majesty—[cheers.]—yet you will understand me, fellow Democrats,—[renewed laughter,]—fellow citizens, I mean, that I wish to maintain and hold no attitude of disguise—no attitude liable to misapprehension, when I say to you that I come here to-night to address, it is true, everyone who is present, but more particularly to address such considerations as seem to me proper, as showing why members of every party should vote for DANIEL F. TIEMANN. [Great Applause.]

Gentlemen, we shall, I trust, go on with this contest as it has begun, determined throughout that it shall not in any manner bear a partisan aspect. I shall protest everywhere, as I protest here in all candor, that no party is to claim any triumph in this result; but I am sure you will allow me to address to the members of my party such reasons as occur to me why they may be at liberty to share in this truly municipal triumph. I trust that we will be permitted to go on with this contest without interference from any quarter. The Government of New-York concerns New-York alone,—and things have reached such a pass that our lives, our homes, our families demand that, to the exclusion of all party questions, of all partisan interests, we shall address ourselves to the redemption of our City from the depth of misrule into which it has been plunged. The City of New-York, I will say to any Democratic friends, has shown sense enough to give 20,000 for Mr. BUCHANAN, and I think we Democrats have sense enough to make up our own minds upon the question of Mayor. [Cheers.] Let us, as New-Yorkers, claim the same immunity from outside interference that by universal assent throughout the land has been conceded to Kansas—the oppor-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

The French Exhibition.

The question "what constitutes a school of art?" is perhaps more easily asked than answered; but, as we distinctly object to using phrases without a reasonable hope, at least, of being understood, we must attempt a definition. For we have already committed ourselves to the opinion that the French "school" of painters is decidedly the leading school in contemporary art as well as to the belief that the exhibition which now adorns the walls of the old "Art Union" in Broadway very respectably represents the said preeminent "school."

And although people in general do not care one sixpence whether there be or be not such a thing as a school of art upon the face of the earth, in or out of France, but are perfectly well content with a show of good pictures, come they from whatever quarter, and with whatever pretensions, still, as there is a school of art in France, we must beg permission to say a word on that subject before we pass on to speak of the merits and attractions of the gallery in Broadway. A school in art, then, is as nearly as possible analogous with a school in literature. The objects of the author and the artist are, in this respect, identical; that each of them having certain conceptions of truth, a certain perception of beauty to communicate, each also desires so to convey these perceptions of his to the public mind as to secure for them a willing reception and a natural influence. Each of them (deserving the name, that is, of author or of artist) keeps this aim steadily before him in his work.

Whenever a number of men, animated by this aim, have been for some time pursuing the profession of literature or of painting, there a school of art or of letters tends to arise. Each individual artist (to confine ourselves, for brevity's sake, to painters alone) who succeeds in making his meaning clear and welcome to his public contributes in his success certain valuable suggestions for the assistance of others, his fellow laborers. These suggestions are adopted; the methods of one man being proved efficient to the production of particular results are pursued by others who esteem these results worth achieving, and gradually a body of artistic truth is formed which takes its place in the history of Art, to be like all other truth a help forever to the wise, and a hindrance only to the weak. To say, then, that a nation possesses a School of Art, is to say that in that nation Art has been sedulously and successfully prosecuted by a number of serious devotees, and that the artistic works of that nation, however varied they may be in character by the varying personal qualities of the individual artists, their producers, do yet partake of a common spirit, and bear the traces of a ripened national genius. And any exhibition will properly represent a national school which gives a just notion of the leading methods of painting pursued in it, and a fair representation of the leading tendencies of the national [genius]. Thus, the Roman school might be [fairly] studied in the Gallery of the Museo [illegible], which yet does not boast a [illegible] of that school; and the [illegible] of the school of Leonardo [illegible] by the amateur whose experience had been confined to the Brera Gallery at Milan, which yet possesses no *chef d'œuvre* of the consummate Florentine.

Thus, too, it is that to speak of the "English School" is almost an impropriety, since art in England has heretofore been prosecuted in a desultory manner with little dignity and persistency of aim, and consequently with so few original and characteristic results, that the London *Times*, in speaking of the Exhibition which has just closed at Manchester, dwells with particular satisfaction on the hope that this Exhibition may have done something towards enabling England "to produce at some future day a school of art which shall be truly national and express English feeling in forms inspired by true genius."

Very different has been the history of art in France. The great age of the Renaissance in Italy was rapidly followed by an age of artistic development in France, and since the Italian genius receded from its primacy in the world of beauty, no school of art has maintained on the whole so high a level through an extended period of time as the French, while at the present hour the artists of that country stand confessedly at the head of their profession throughout the world in conscious skill, in productive power, and in the elevation of their artistic aims.

In the grandest departments of pictorial art, indeed, the leading Frenchmen of the present day are not only unrivaled, but almost unapproached. The names of Kaulbach and Cornelius, in Germany, cannot, indeed, be uttered without respect, but Ingres stands alone among his contemporaries as a successful representative of that devotion to the Ideal in Form which burned in the heart of Raphael and has made the name of the painter of Urbino an enduring synonym for the harmony of grace with power. Realism in art, useful up to the point at which it corrects the extravagances of fancy and chastises the self-confidence of executive skill, when raised to the rank of an artistic religion, tends to put man below nature, and to subordinate feeling to fact, just as materialism in philosophy results in the elevation of comfort over duty. It elevates, that is, the "Fornarina" of the Florentine Tribune above the "Madonna" of the Dresden Gallery. Against this tendency, which has manifested itself in the art just as its correlatives have in the literature and the life of the present age, the imaginative genius and the scholastic idealism of Ingres most splendidly protest. His Venus is the Venus Anadyomene, with never a taint on her beauty of those instincts which belong to her Pandemic sister. The influence of this great painter is to be traced through the recent annals of art in France in a hundred creations, which adorn the halls and churches of Paris, the saloons of the great and the galleries of the nation.

Two artists, however, divide with Ingres the leadership of modern art in France—Delacroix and Decamps.

Delacroix glories in light as Ingres in form, and bears the same relation to the schools of Flanders and Venice that Ingres sustains to the schools of Rome. His Protean pencil reproduces with equal power now the splendors of Paul Veronese and now the carnations and the exuberant warmth of Rubens. His "Salon de la Paix" in the Hôtel de Ville at Paris is a wonder of sunshine and health, fresh, radiant and vigorous as the day. More intense and imaginative than Delacroix, Decamps is a master of modeling and of relief. His affinities in the past are with Correggio and with Rembrandt. He uses light as the great Fleming used shadow, with a sort of passionate extravagance, and among modern artists no one approaches him in the power of representing the effects of sunlight. The South American landscapes of our own [illegible] Church, convey a better notion than anything which has been seen on this side the Atlantic of the peculiar vividness and glow of light as painted by Decamps.

Around these men are grouped a series of artists of the highest rank, representing worthily every division of the painter's art. The genius of Paul Delaroche easily achieves, in historical art, all that poor Haydon strained after without reaching it, through all his melancholy, unhappy life, and invests themes of the ordinary measure with a dignity which the untrained Englishman failed to confer upon his heroes by multiplying the cubits of their stature. Ary Scheffer, recalling now the early art of Germany, and now the living masters of his own country, has nevertheless succeeded in interesting the cultivated public of many countries. The battle-pieces of Vernet are hardly less famous than the scenes which they commemorate. The landscapes of Rousseau, Hue, Français and Troyon, the sea painting of Gudin, the interiors of Millet and Meissonier, the fancies of Hamon, the poems of Frère, bear a magnificent testimony at once to the fertility of the French genius, and to the beneficent influences of the thorough cultivation of art in France. Of many of these men we have the actual works before us in the collection now exhibiting in Broadway, while not one of the great tendencies of French art is there utterly unrepresented.

The first thing which strikes the spectator on entering the gallery is an indescribable harmony of excellence. The few positively bad pictures which deform the walls are quite sunk out of sight in the general elevation of the works. This trait of the gallery is at once indicative of the rank of French art, and extremely conducive to the enjoyment of the individual pictures which one after another address themselves to the eye and arrest the mind.

Of these individual pictures the first upon which the observer will naturally fix his attention is a work of Rosa Bonheur, catalogued as the "Denizens of the Highlands," (No. 16.) The said denizens are three small cattle, or "stots," "breasting the wind upon a breezy hill." This picture is positively exhilarating. The beasts are alive with health and strength; there is life in their full, clear eyes—life in the sparkling of the hair upon their shaggy sides—life in the luminous transparency of their vigorous horns. Without a particle of affectation, Rosa Bonheur has preached in this canvas a "sermon of herds and hills." When the sun vouchsafes to visit the gallery, and lights up the rolling clouds of the distance, and quickens the tones of the foreground in the picture, it is impossible to look upon it without a freshening of the brain, and a kindling of the fancy.

Just as a piece of skillful painting, too, the "Denizens of the Highlands" demands careful study. There is a truth of detail in the treatment combined with a breadth of effect which show that the sincere worship of Nature is by no means confined to the pretentious few who make broad their phylacteries in that kind. Near the "Denizens of the Highlands" hangs an amazing little *chef d'œuvre*, by Moissonier—the "Chess-Players"—which might have been painted by a fairy pencil. It is literally "amazing." The power with which the effect of the greatest breadth of handling is reached by the minutest strokes, and the boldest modeling accomplished by processes which would seem to require the microscopic patience of a monkish illuminator, is something magical. But having said this, there is little more to be said. The merit of the picture, as a composition, is not remarkable. It is a not very striking subject treated in a not very striking way, and its claims to the high rank accorded to it are of just such a nature that they would be enhanced in an inverse ratio with the contraction of the dimensions of the picture. If Moissonier had succeeded in painting his "Chess-Players" on the back of a watch, that is, his picture would be fifty times more astonishing than it now is, while if he had treated it in a space of six feet by five it would rank simply with half-a-dozen capital Copleys which we can now call to mind. Very different are the intrinsic excellences of the pictures of Edouard Frère, of which one of the best, the "Laundress," (No. 76,) hangs near by the "Chess-Players."

Frère is a poet in feeling and in fidelity. There is no object essential to his theme which is too trivial in his eyes to be treated with patient truth, while his great skill in handling never betrays him into mistaking the order of interest in his compositions. The thought from which the picture grew is the picture's first appeal to the spectator. The affections of childhood, its whims, its vagaries, its pretty, preposterous dreams—the pains and pleasures of youth—some innocent drama or simple incident of domestic life: these are the topics in which Frère delights, and these he treats with a sympathetic earnestness, equally free from the extremes of *niaiserie* and of cant. This interest in home and in childhood, by the way, is characteristic of a very large class of French artists, as it is a trait of the national character which those will most warmly acknowledge who most thoroughly know the people of France. It is abundantly illustrated in the Broadway Exhibition.

Look, for instance, at the children of Lanfant de Metz, a pupil of Ary Scheffer, who does his master more credit than his master's own work, (No. 180,) the "Christ Crowned with Thorns." There is some fine drawing in this picture, and a *souvenir* of Delacroix in the carnations, but the sentiment is feeble, and the disposition common-place. A far more touching work is the "Church Porch," of Lanfant, (No. 12[illegible],) which is just a picture of a little child, pausing at the *bénitier* of her village church. There is not a strong tint in this charming little work, and yet so skillfully are the tones graduated and combined that there is nothing cold or hard in the painting, while the simple thought and true feeling of the composition gains upon one with every instant that is given to it. Near the "Church Porch" is a sea-view by Gudin, (No. 85,) which barely misses being a great picture. It lacks character as a composition, but in power and breadth of handling it is quite exceptional. There is a lustrous life in the watery circles that break around the brown rock in the foreground, and a shimmer in the mists of the middle distance unequaled in any marine picture ever before exhibited in this City. The "Old St. Valéres," (No. 105,) and the "Stiff Breeze" (No. 106,) of Eugene Isabey, although much more common-place, both in composition and in color, have great technical merit. The drawing of the No. 105 is particularly good.

The names of Couture and Vernet naturally arrest attention in the catalogue. It is best that the attention being arrested should acquiesce, and not adventure in search of either the "Combat" (No. 210) or the "Minstrel" (No. 36.) The first of these is an absurd trifle, doubtless thrown off by Horace Vernet years ago, and only worth possessing on the principle which moves people to acquire the autograph of a poet or a statesman, though it be affixed to nothing loftier than an I. O. U. or an invitation to dinner. The "Minstrel" is a work of greater pretension, but not more satisfactory. Couture is a painter who stands, both in point of skill and in point of imagination, very much where the French artists of the Regency stood, and this picture might just as well have been painted in 1740 as in 1856, and might better never have been painted at all. It is coarse in sentiment, and hard in execution. There is power, nevertheless, in the figure of the child, who stands with her back to the rest of mankind on the right of the picture, and gazes intently up into the minstrel's face. Near the "Minstrel" of Couture are two works by Beaulieu, a pupil of Delacroix, which afford an admirable idea of the style of that master.

As original conceptions these pictures (Nos. 3 and 4) are simply absurd, the No. 4, in particular, ludicrously so. It represents a young lady in a very unelaborate costume, listening to the amorous ditties of a young gentleman in a masquerading dress. It is impossible to imagine in what sort of a building the lady is housed, at what time of day the lover has chosen for his melodious addresses. The inconsistency between the lights of the foreground and of the distance recalls the fantastic world of the Arabian nights.

But the force and reality with which the substance of the picture are handled, the splendor and warmth of the coloring—the vigor of the modeling—carry one back to the best periods of the Venetian school.

Of Theodore Rousseau, in many respects the first of living landscapists, there is no specimen in the gallery, but the study of nature in France is amply illustrated by a series of pictures from the easels of Troyon and Lambinet. The "Watering-Pool" of Troyon (No. 208) is an especially charming landscape, the lights well distributed, and the whole atmosphere seductive. Lambinet has treated a number of English scenes with much feeling and force. These pictures, we understand, were painted in England during the past Summer expressly for this exhibition, and for sale in America. This, which was the original design of the exhibition, has been held in view throughout its history. On their way from France, the pictures were delayed at Manchester for a short time, at the request of the French artists, who wished their school to be more justly represented than it was in the Trafford-square Exhibition; but all the pictures there displayed were brought away to New-York, with the exception of two, which were disposed of to an American gentleman, Mr. Wright, of New-Jersey, who also possesses Rosa Bonheur's noble picture of the "Horse Fair."

Many other contributions have since been received from France, and many artists who appeared at Manchester with only one or two slight works, have come to us with their best. Such is the case, for instance, with Couturier, to whose pretty little picture of "Fowls" (No. 37) several others have been added, and among them, one, the "Poultry Yard," (No. 38,) which is a marvel of detail. Those who remember a small picture by this artist which was exhibited at the Exhibition of our own Academy, last Spring, will need only the mention of his name to assure them of the pleasure which is in store for them, if they have not yet delighted their eyes with these new products of his masterly hand. Couturier's treatment of plumage is all that Tait's promises to be, and in saying this we pay a compliment to both artists, which neither of them should disdain. There is nothing of a similar kind in the English Exhibition to compare with it, excepting Lance's exquisite water-colors, in which truth of substance has been carried as far as realism can be carried, or ought to be.

Everybody who knows anything of French art will be glad to recognize the spirit of Guérin in the pencil of one of his best pupils, Brion. This artist sends five pictures of marked but unequal merit. The finest in point of sentiment and expression, (No. 24,) a "Burial in the Vosges," almost atones for certain defects of handling by its strength and simplicity of composition. A train of mourners, the humblest of the peasantry, are drawing over the snow the corpse of one of their number. Through the dim and frosty air you discern, bowed down with age and grief, the mother, who has followed them to the gate of their desolated home, and who leans upon the fence, her face buried in her hands, the silent image of a woe too deep for words.

There is a *veracity* of feeling in this picture which we praise very highly when we rank it in this respect with Mr. Peele's "Convict Returned," (No. 140,) of the English gallery, which is altogether the most poetic and powerful of the "imaginative" pictures of that gallery.

Without entering into more extensive details of criticism upon this admirable collection of French works, we must urge upon our artists as well as upon our amateurs, the importance of a careful study of this collection during the short remaining time of its presence among us. For we hope to see positive fruits of the good seed here to be gathered when next the National Academy shall open its doors to the aspirations and the achievements of our native art.

FROM BOSTON.

The Rumored Defalcation—Mr. Sumner's Return—Theatres, Lectures, etc.—The Mayoralty Question—The Atlantic Monthly for December—The City Library—A Gloomy Thanksgiving Week, &c.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The declining interest in the panic was partially renewed at the close of last week by reports affecting the character and conduct of the senior partner in one of our principal mercantile houses which suspended payment in October. So far as appears, though the gentleman alluded to may have been imprudent, there is no reason for charging him, as some do, with dishonesty; and even imprudent would not be the just word to apply to his conduct had it not been for the occurrence of the crisis, which interfered with his far-reaching plans, and brought attention to business details that otherwise would not have been so much as thought of. The house referred to has not made illegal use of a single dollar of the money of others. They are guilty only as most other business men are guilty, that is, they undertook to do too much, and, a storm coming on, they could not weather it. They are simply *unfortunate*, but *in some cases* there can be no greater crime than misfortune; and, just now, everybody is looking out for a scape-goat on which he can have the privilege of packing his own sins, so that an imprudent or an unfortunate man can look for no quarter. Then those who suppose they have lost money through his action are not only naturally indignant, *but look* upon one who has destroyed or perilled their property as a sinner of the worst dye; and their sharp cries, like the voices of women in a tempest, are heard above the din and roar of the elements. There's nothing like the loss or endangering of money to make men shrewish.

Mr. Kuhn, who succeeds Mr. Lawrence as Treasurer of the Bay State Company, is one of the most upright of men, and thoroughly familiar with business. He is also a man of great amiability of temper, which I take to be as much a recommendation in a man of business as anything that can be named, after honesty and capacity; and without it even honesty and capacity cannot be rated at their full value.

Two or three additional candidates have sprung up in the Seventh Congressional District, but the only one of them worthy of special mention is Mr. S. E. Sewell, who is a good man, a good lawyer, and a good scholar. He was in the State Senate in 1852, as a Free-Soiler, and drew up the first "Personal Liberty Bill" that ever was heard of here, and which, after passing the Senate through a combination of Free-Soilers and Democrats, was killed in the House through a combination of Democrats and Whigs. I doubt if Mr. Sewell has any Congressional ambition, as he is not the kind of man to like Washington life.

Mr. Sumner got home on Thursday evening, the 19th; and when the *Niagara* reached the wharf, I suspect that he was full of regret that he had not taken passage in some vessel bound to New-York. He is one of the most modest of men, and dislikes all "noise and confusion." Without going so far as the Frenchman, who said that those who visited him did him an honor, and those who stayed away did him a favor, he prefers that his company should be selected by himself, and that it should be quiet, orderly and not over-numerous. A story is told of him to the effect that when he was chosen Senator in 1851, he left town as soon as he heard of the fact, in order to avoid the boisterous congratulations of the crowd, which would very naturally have been tendered him at the close of a three months' controversy of the bitterest character. Such a man was not likely to be pleased at the reception which was got up for him on Thursday, and which failed in the only point success in which can make such things respectable: the crowd not being large enough to make its action dignified. There is something so impressive about large bodies of men that it requires a great deal of folly in their conduct to destroy their dignity. Mr. Sumner said as little as he well could, and would have preferred to say nothing. The next evening, his too kind friends bawled for him at the lecture given by Mr. Banks before the Mechanics' Apprentices' Library Association; and he came forward and spoke briefly. These intrusions on public men are in vile taste, and reconcile those of us who are ostracised to private life to our lot. "The rabble's curse" which Macbeth so much disliked, and which must have aggravated the sufferings of ruthless Rome's victims, can hardly be considered as grating more harshly on delicate ears, than the friendly, but ill-timed shouts of men whom it would be unjust to call rabble, but who certainly do not act like gentlemen.

The Rousani Ballet Troupe have been very successful at the Boston Theatre, and have been engaged for the Thanksgiving week, when many visit theatres who do so at no other time. The other theatres are doing as well as could be expected. Mrs. Barrow's Readings are popular. The givers of lectures have large audiences, but I suspect they assemble to see the lions rather than to hear them roar. Mr. Banks took Mr. Parker's place, on Friday evening, and had a great house; and General Cushing had a fine one on Tuesday evening. Henry Giles will lecture on the Brontë Family to-morrow evening, before the mercantile; and Signor Fontana is to give his views on King Bomba, before the same institution, on the evening of the 25th. There's certainly a chance for a choice in men and subjects.

The attempt, under the name of a citizens' movement, to combine all parties in support of the same candidates for municipal officers, has, thus far, proved a total failure, as if it were a bank. The Convention of seventy-two (72) has had three long sessions, the last extending over to past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, and was very disorderly and undignified in its conduct, much more so, indeed, than mass conventions generally are. There have been about a score of ballotings for a candidate for Mayor, but without result. The last balloting came within one of ending in the nomination of Mr. Preston, who received 36 votes, 37 being the requisite number. It was then moved that the Convention dissolve, but though the spectators applauded the motion, the delegates declined to entertain it, and the Convention separated to meet this (Monday) evening, when they will make another attempt to milk he-goats into sieves.

Mr. Preston, who came so near getting the nomination, is a master-builder, a man of wealth, and in politics so little of a radical that he supported Mr. Fillmore at the last Presidential election. I think, however, that the Democrats ought to have the nomination, and so think many others who would as soon think of enlisting under the banner of Brigham Young as under that of President Buchanan. They have never had a Mayor of Boston, and their turn would seem to have come. Then they put forward good men. The best man voted for in the Convention is Colonel Heard, who has never been anything but a Democrat, and who is a liberal Hunker—able, manly, of high character, and of most commanding presence. Indeed, if appearance could command station, he might aspire to the Presidency with confidence. The Democrats should have adhered to him in the Convention, and in so doing they would have done the public a service, for I believe such adherence would have ended in his nomination.

The impression is that the movement cannot succeed, and there will be several candidates placed before the people; but the meeting of this evening may possibly turn out better work than we have seen the other meetings accomplish, though it requires considerable of the sanguine element in a man's temperament to make him so believe. The Democrats must have American or Republican support to elect their man, even should they get the nomination for him; and how could they justify a "coalition," to their friends abroad, with men who condemn all that has been done concerning Slavery by the National Government during the last four years? Would not that Cleopatra's pearl, the Union, be dissolved in the sourness caused by the formation of such an alliance?

John P. Healey, a stiff Old Hunker Whig, has been named as a Union candidate for the Mayor; but though he is in many respects an excellent man, I do not think he would satisfy public expectations. He used to be Mr. Webster's partner and may be regarded as the representative of the relics of the Webster party.

The December number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will be issued on Wednesday, the 25th, in season for Thanksgiving. It has eighteen articles, which afford room for variety. The opening one is the conclusion of Motley's "Florentine Mosaics," and is good as the first part. The writer is almost as severe on the Medici as in his History he is on the Austro-Burgundian *chiefs of the Spanish Empire*. What he says about the sculptures at the tombs of Rome of some of that race's members ought to be read in connection with what is said in the last *Edinburgh* on the same subject. The account of "The Battle of Lepanto" is probably from Prescott's third volume of "Philip the Second," which, at least, *will account for the abruptness* of its commencement, and for allusions to preceding passages not given in the article. As we are to wait some months, perhaps a year, for that volume, and the *fourth, readers ought to be* thankful for this installment of a good thing. It contains no *allusion to the remarkable fact*—remarkable, I mean, if true,—that what is known in naval warfare as "*breaking the line*" (and about which there has been as much inkshed as by which there has been bloodshed) *was first done at Lepanto*, and by the Turks, who were the lovers of the modern *Actium*. *There is* a sound paper on Carlyle, and a remarkably trenchant one on the subject of the political power of the Slaveholders. The stories are good, and the book notices are scholarly productions. "Our Birds, and Their Ways," is, perhaps, by Henry Thoreau. The second part of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" is amazingly clever, and capable of making a man laugh who has failed yesterday, or—a much more difficult thing—who expects to fail to-morrow.

The annual report of the Trustees of the City Library shows that 6,816 volumes were last year added to that institution, and 3,667 pamphlets. There are about 33,000 volumes in the library and 18,000 pamphlets, besides newspapers, charts, and engravings. These are exclusive of Mr. Bates' donations of books, which amount to more than 21,000 volumes.

Captain W. W. Pierce has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at Charlestown, *vice* Henry Wilde, resigned. Mr. Wilde is a brother-in-law of Gen. Cushing, and he took the office on the death of Mr. Jameson, who was a brother-in-law of Gen. Pierce. The new storekeeper has for years been the chief clerk in the office, and is an out-and-out and an in-and-in hunker.

Men feel gloomy, the European news, so different from the first response to the panic intelligence sent from here, having depressed them terribly. Thanksgiving week, instead of being that joyous time it ordinarily is, is black as Lent. Far from being grateful, too many of us are indulging that "sad and sour dissent" from commonly-received opinions that is the child of adverse fortune. Spite of what the preachers and the poets say, adversity never yet made any human being good.

THEMIS.

Horrible Railroad Accident.—Somewhere on the line of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, between Wilmington and Perryville, the 11 o'clock P. M. train of Tuesday night ran over and killed a man, but at what particular point has not yet been ascertained. The accident occurred without the knowledge of the engineer or conductor, nor was it known until the train reached Perryville. As the persons employed for that purpose were placing the cars of the train on the boat, they discovered something like flesh on one of the trucks. A closer examination proved it to be portions of the trunk, one arm and the leg of a man, but all so much mutilated as to be hardly recognizable. The head, one leg and one arm were missed, and up to yesterday afternoon had not been *found*, though a strict search had been made along the line of the road between the points mentioned. It is supposed that the person killed attempted to jump on the train at one of the water stations, and slipping, fell under the train. There were some *shreds of clothing* about the axle of the truck, but nothing could be found to give any definite idea of the dress of the man.—*Baltimore Sun.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probability of the Mormons Occupying Sonora—California as the Base of Military Operations—The New Expedition to Nicaragua—Kansas Affairs, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

I find that the probability of Brigham Young's leading his followers from Salt Lake to the Mexican Province of Sonora, has attracted the attention of our Government, and become a point of serious consideration in the discussion of the policy to be pursued towards the Mormon rebels. Mr. Buchanan is anxious to acquire the Province of Sonora from Mexico; but if the Mormons were once to get settled there, it would put an end to all hope of success,—for public sentiment in the United States would never consent to the acquisition of any foreign territory however valuable, on which the Mormons had taken up their quarters. Once out of the United States, the country would no more buy them back into our jurisdiction than it would purchase Delhi in the hands of the Sepoys. It becomes important, accordingly, to prevent a Mormon hegira to Sonora, if possible.

But, on the other hand, it is feared that the Mexican Government would entertain with favor a proposition from Brigham Young to settle the Province, and protect that border from the Indian tribes who now devastate it, encroaching every year farther and farther upon the domain of civilization, and driving its inhabitants towards the interior. Besides, the Mormons would defend the country from any filibuster approach in that direction, and pay a large annual tribute to the Government of Mexico, while they enriched themselves by working the valuable mines of the country. True, Mexico would find in the end that she had been nursing a viper most dangerous to her own peace; Mexican statesmen are not accustomed to look far into the future, and shape a present policy with reference to what is to come.

The policy of making California the base of operations against the Mormons has been urged upon the Executive. Among the arguments in its favor is the fact that the Valley of Salt Lake can be approached at all seasons from the Pacific, through the lower vallies and passes. Nor can the entrance to the Mormon country from that direction be successfully defended against Gentile troops. An army of twenty thousand men could enter Salt Lake Valley in mid Winter by the way of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, except for the fact that there is a single stretch of country in which, for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, there is no water except a bitter spring. This difficulty it is thought may be overcome by establishing the dépôt for the army at the foot of the great cañon of the Colorado, which is east of the desert referred to. This dépôt it is proposed to reach by the Gulf of California and the Colorado River, which is supposed to be navigable in the vicinity of the dépôt suggested. It will be remembered that Lieutenant J. C. Ives is now engaged in an exploration of the Colorado. It is anticipated that early intelligence will be received from him on the general subject of the navigability of that stream.

From the fact that the Salt Lake country is so open to attack from the Pacific side, it is urged that, if operations against the Mormons are conducted thence, their object may be attained with less bloodshed than if the contest is waged in the narrow passes and cañons, where the Mormons, from their superior position, can hope to force the assailants to retire, and can be certain of making serious havoc among the troops, whatever the ultimate result. The alternative of meeting a large and well-disciplined army in open field would be likely to induce the Mormons to yield far more readily. But, in addition to these advantages of operating from California, the presence of so large a force in that country would overawe and terrify the numerous hostile Indian tribes there, who are becoming exceedingly troublesome; while it would effectually cut off the Mormon retreat towards Sonora—an object really of great importance, independent of considerations connected with any purpose of acquiring that Province,—for it is eminently essential to the welfare not only of the United States, but of the civilized world, that Mormon abominations should be effectually checked, by the arrest and punishment (instead of flight) of the leaders of the rebellion.

Since the arrival of the last California mail, the opinion has gained strength here that Gen. Walker has selected the Tehuantepec route for his new movement towards Central America. If this be true, the steamer *Fashion* can run up the Coatzacoalcos River to a point thirty miles above the town of Minatitlan, and thence proceed by canoes, of which there is an abundance, to El Suchil, whence there is a good road across to Ventosa on the Pacific. The rainy season is now over, and as the water-courses are nearly all mountain streams, they become fordable within a few hours after the rains cease. There are two narrow rivers, perhaps one hundred feet wide, which are not yet low enough to be forded safely. These can be readily crossed by rafts for the construction of which the materials are abundant.

If Walker took that route, he probably arrived at the Coatzacoalcos in three days from Mobile, occupied three days in ascending the river, and not exceeding five or six days in marching across to the Pacific. Two gentlemen now in this City, who are thoroughly acquainted with the route, say that the march can be made in that time during the present season, without difficulty.

At Ventosa Walker is expected to be met by his San Francisco recruits, with means of transportation; but it is quite uncertain whether he will carry out his plan of proceeding at once to the capital of Costa Rica, or will determine to return immediately to Leon, drive out the Martinez Government, and again assume the *position* which he claims as the rightful President of the Republic, who had been driven out by the interference of a foreign State.

His course on these points will be governed very much by the degree of success which attends the efforts made to concentrate his expected forces immediately on arrival on the Pacific. If he finds himself well prepared for vigorous assault, he will probably not lose an hour in his effort to cripple Costa Rica; but if his reinforcements are behind time, it will be more prudent for him to take his stand within the limits of Nicaragua, until his recruits join him.

Captain Fayssoux is still understood to be in the United States, although his departure was announced. He did not return with General Walker, because there is yet no field for the exercise of his professional skill. But if Walker gets a footing again, and sets up a Government, the Government of the United States will recognize it at once. This done, the *Fashion*, or any other vessel belonging to Walker, may enter Nicaraguan ports, there raise the flag of the Republic, and thence proceed in "armed expeditions," against whatsoever power they choose,—for they will have become technically legal cruisers, possessing the legitimate instructions of a legitimate Government. Captain Fayssoux is waiting for this opportunity to distinguish himself again.

It is a great mistake to suppose that England will make any effectual objections to Walker's movements. Her Government has become satisfied that they can never get control in Central America without a successful war with the United States—a price far too great to pay for an object of no practical value *to her even if it were attained*. She finds that we are ready to meet her in guaranteeing the neutrality of all inter-oceanic communications; and then her only remaining interest there is a pure matter of trade and commerce.

In this respect it is England's undoubted interest to have General Walker succeed, because the infusion of North American energy with that country to develop its resources and increase its population, cannot fail to make better customers for all manufacturing and commercial nations. This view of the subject, there is good reason to believe, has commended itself very forcibly to British statesmen of late,—and you may rely upon it, that if Walker succeeds in the outset of his present enterprise, his Government, when again set up, will be speedily recognized by that of England. The policy of Great Britain in regard to Central America has entirely changed, and its course with reference to Walker will probably be one of the earliest and most decided evidences of the fact.

If Walker proceeded by the Tehuantepec route, he is to-day nearing the Pacific coast, and will be able to make his mark before the new treaty, which started yesterday, can reach Nicaragua. It is not at all improbable that, if he deems it advisable, he will place it out of the power of the Martinez Government to ratify the Convention. The result, however, will prove that the treaty is really in Walker's interest. *It is clearly so, if he succeeds* in getting control of the Government again, for it binds the United States to keep open, if necessary, [illegible] route by which [illegible].

As the President of the Republic, he will have a perfect right to import all the arms, munitions [illegible] and "immigrants subject to military duty" he may desire, and the United States will be bound by treaty to fight his battles [illegible] any foreign power [illegible] reaching him. Am I not right, then, in considering the treaty one in the direct interest of the [illegible] provided they once get a fair foothold again? On the other hand, as Walker can be no sufferer [illegible] transit closed, and as the treaty can by no possibility affect him in any other way, to the detriment of his efforts to establish himself in Nicaragua, it is of no consequence to him at all, unless he succeeds [illegible]. If you will turn back a few months, you will find the terms of this treaty are precisely those that Walker himself proposed to the United States through Padre Vijil and Don Fermin Ferrer.

But the treaty does not go into effect for some time yet. It has gone to Nicaragua for ratification by that Government. It cannot be sent to the United States Senate for ratification until it returns hither, which, at best, will not be earlier than the 1st of January. If it is not acceptable to Walker, his friends in the Senate will take good care that there is no final action upon it until next Spring, and long before that time he will have control of the Government of Nicaragua, if he is to succeed at all. In that event the fate of the treaty is in Walker's hands, for unless he [illegible] an exchange of ratifications, it falls to the ground, even though both Governments shall have [illegible] accept it.

And now a word in regard to the Nicaragua Transit route. I am pretty well satisfied that the [illegible] between Walker and the party [illegible] Irisarri to be the rightful holders of the [illegible] franchises, has been allayed, and that [illegible] they will be found cooperating, if the General [illegible] his footing in the country. The latter [illegible] satisfied that his quarrel with the Accessory Transit Company was a capital error on his part [illegible] Transit party, whose object is to make [illegible] that they can only hope to do so under the [illegible] of a stable Government. These considerations [illegible] think, you will find have induced an agreement [illegible] the lamb and the lion shall lie down together [illegible] White being the lamb. Do not lose sight of [illegible] however, that the treaty is not yet an *fait accompli*.

I have thus given what I believe will prove [illegible] an interesting chapter to numerous readers—[illegible] dictions and suggestions all based upon the [illegible] gency of Walker's successful [illegible] Central America. Upon this latter point I [illegible] doubt, after studying the subject with [illegible] all its geographical and strategic features, and [illegible] ing diligent inquiry relative to the arrangements which have been provided to meet a great variety of contingencies. With the events of this whole [illegible] you will bear me witness that I have had [illegible] do. It is my business to present the facts, [illegible] plausible opinions derived from well-[illegible] sources, and such deductions as seem to be [illegible] drawn therefrom. The result of my investigation [illegible] a firm conviction that unless shipwreck or some similar and not-to-be-anticipated disaster [illegible] General Walker and his friends, a fortnight [illegible] will find them the virtual masters of Central America.

It is thought now that Secretary Stanton has [illegible] gained to remain in Kansas until the 21st of [illegible] ber, that Governor will return home soon. [illegible] ly have expected him for some time past, [illegible] tleman now in the city, who was associated [illegible] Governor in Kansas, is waiting for him [illegible] ment. No one, however, seems to have [illegible] information as to the causes of his detention.

The recently-published statement that [illegible] Walker was engaged in large speculations in [illegible] Territory, with General Harney and others [illegible] without foundation. He determined on first [illegible] at his post to keep entirely clear of speculations [illegible] kinds, and has studiously avoided it.

There is much speculation here as to the [illegible] Governor Walker will pursue with reference to the new turn of affairs in Kansas. The question [illegible] mooted whether he will not consider [illegible] pledged by his Topeka speech to array himself [illegible] the Free-State men, and against the movement [illegible] ferring only a single clause of the new Constitution to the people.

Many Northern Democrats here, even [illegible] earnest supporters of the Nebraska bill, are [illegible] in their denunciations of the [illegible] which the Kansas Convention has sought [illegible] the people of Kansas out of an opportunity [illegible] directly upon the organic law [illegible] proceeding is characterized as the most [illegible] age; and conservative Southern men [illegible] evils likely to flow from it, in reopening and [illegible] ing the contest.

There is, apparently, to be a storm in [illegible] over this entire question, next Winter, [illegible] with which the Nebraska-bill excitement [illegible] gentle breeze. If the Administration [illegible] and lends its moral support to the final [illegible] of the Kansas Convention, wise, experienced [illegible] prudent men predict an irresistible [illegible] parties forthwith, on a distinctly-drawn [illegible] line. The ball opens in a fortnight, when we shall soon be able to judge of the dance.

The Vintage in the West.—The vintage [illegible] the West this year has been remarkably [illegible] At the German colony in Missouri, where [illegible] largely cultivated, the yield is [illegible] one hundred thousand barrels having been [illegible] ing the season. The Germans in Western [illegible] about to undertake the culture of the grape [illegible] tensive scale. In California, the soil and [illegible] produced by the [illegible] Angeles are justifying anticipations. The [illegible] in that region have purchased a tract of [illegible] hundred acres of land, all of which is [illegible] vines, yielding good crops. It is found [illegible] wine only, made from the Spanish grape, [illegible] portation to the East, the red spoiling [illegible] transit. Its quality is pleasant, with a [illegible] The wine-trade is becoming an important [illegible] of business. It has grown up with [illegible] pidity since '51. Los Angeles now has [illegible] to introduce pure native wines.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was [illegible] in Paris from Oct. 29 to Nov. 5:

New-York: F. Reuter, E. V. Newland, [illegible] field, E. Finch, A. E. Finch and lady, F. W. [illegible] F. W. Angel, Rev. A. Verren, S. [illegible] Stewart, M. D., A. S. [illegible] Cooper, M. D., F. Stewart, M. D., [illegible] I. H. Leclerc, W. H. Heydecker, C. W. [illegible] Teats, M. D. Kentucky: Geo. Scarborough [illegible] Wells and family, [illegible] W. H. White, A. Gale, New Jersey [illegible] Ohio: A. W. Whelpley, M. D. [illegible] Lyman, Rollins Torrey, G. W. [illegible] Miss B. C. Craw. Michigan: [illegible]

Angel Bowen, a young man residing in [illegible] ly, R. I., was the subject of a curious [illegible] nomenon, a short time since. [illegible] having some business to transact [illegible] a short distance from Westerly, [illegible] to transact it, and before he [illegible] walking along by the road-side, he [illegible] though a dark cloud was passing athwart [illegible] and the next moment he was [illegible] In a moment, more he lost the use of [illegible] that by all his endeavors he was absolutely [illegible] utter a single sound. To crown all, his [illegible] were increased by the loss of his sense [illegible] which instantly left him. He remained [illegible] for seventeen days, when he [illegible] now well.

The Boston Courier announces that [illegible] of Sardinia has recently conferred upon Dr. [illegible] T. Jackson, of Boston, the order of Saints [illegible] and Lazarus, in recognition of the [illegible] which he has rendered to humanity, and [illegible] the patent and decoration of the order. [illegible] sion consists of a cross of gold, enamelled [illegible] and having four wings of emerald green [illegible] tween the arms of the cross. The whole [illegible] by a gold ring, to a ribbon of a dark [illegible] The extremities of the arms of the cross [illegible] mented with three balls of white enamel [illegible]

The Church Choirs of New-York [illegible] ly handled by the *Churchman*, [illegible] ing jokes, and irreverent conduct [illegible] services are the crimes charged upon [illegible] class of professional singers. The *Churchman* [illegible] bitter against the whole system of choir [illegible] the Episcopal church in New-York, but it [illegible] unjust in charging extreme irreverence upon [illegible] body.

Mr. James, British Consul at Richmond, [illegible] opened a subscription for the relief of sufferers [illegible] dia, according to the suggestion of Lord N[illegible] the British Consulates should assist the fund [illegible] in London.

Among the distinguished foreigners [illegible] New-York, is Mr. William Schofield, [illegible] Parliament from Sheffield, and the colleague [illegible] Bright.

Alderman Clancy has assumed the [illegible] charge of the *Leader* in this City.

NEW-YORK—Official.

Counties.	Dem. Clancy	Dem. Tucker	Am. Putnam	Rep. Fremont	Dem. Buchanan	Am. Fillmore
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Totals ... 177,[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] (Dem.) over Clapp ... [illegible]

[illegible] over Buchanan ... [illegible]

Whole number of votes in 1856 ... [illegible]

Whole number of votes in 1857 ... [illegible]

Decrease of vote in 1857 ... [illegible]

The aggregate vote for the remainder of the State Ticket is as follows:

Comptroller	Denniston, Rep.	177,[illegible]
	Church, Dem.	[illegible]
	Benton, Am.	67,[illegible]
	Church's plurality, 17,[illegible]	
Canal Commissioner	Thomson, Rep.	177,[illegible]
	Jaycox, Dem.	[illegible]
	Denniston, Am.	[illegible]
	Jaycox's plurality, 17,[illegible]	
State Engineer	Gardner, Rep.	176,[illegible]
	Richmond, Dem.	[illegible]
	Graves, Am.	[illegible]
	Richmond's plurality, 17,[illegible]	
Treasurer	Hageboom, Rep.	176,[illegible]
	Vanderpoel, Dem.	[illegible]
	Odell, Am.	[illegible]
	Vanderpoel's plurality, [illegible]	
Attorney-General	Nagon, Rep.	[illegible]
	Tremain, Dem.	[illegible]
	[illegible], Am.	[illegible]
	Tremain's plurality, [illegible]	
Inspector of State Prisons	Kirkpatrick, Rep.	[illegible]
	Rhodes, Dem.	[illegible]
	[illegible], Am.	[illegible]
	Rhodes' plurality, 17,[illegible]	
Judge of Court of Appeals	Jenkins, Rep.	177,[illegible]
	Denio, Dem.	[illegible]
	Ketchum, Am.	[illegible]
	Denio's plurality, [illegible]	

STATE JUDICIARY.

[illegible]

Preparations for Laying the Atlantic Cable the Next Time.—Many precautions and improvements suggested by the first unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable will be introduced in the plan of operations for next year. In the first place, it will be attempted earlier,—most likely at the end of June or beginning of July, so that in case of [illegible] occurring there may be ample time to repair it, and still leave August open for another effort. Of course the same description of cable will be used, [illegible] it would be difficult, if not quite impossible, to devise a better. For a wire-covered rope it [illegible] in a most extraordinary degree the important qualities of lightness, strength, and perfect flexibility. The expedition started with about 2,500 miles of the cable last Summer, of which about 400 have been lost. Last week the strand and closing machines of Glass & Elliot were again set to work to make up this deficiency of 400 miles, but in all it will be necessary to spin 900, as it has been determined not to start again with less than 3,000 miles clear. This extra amount, however, is only to meet any unusual emergencies that may arise, and not to allow for slack, as the smaller the quantity of slack payed out the safer will be the process of submerging, and the greater will be the ease with which the telegraph can afterwards be worked. But it is principally to the improvement of the paying-out machines that the efforts of the company have been directed. Last year these machines, aided by considerable obstinacy and rashness, ruined the whole plan, and, the stand being thus effectually broken for the present, the most tremendous precautions are now being taken to bolt the stable door. The machines are being made under the special advice and directions of Mr. Penn, Mr. Field, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the Niagara. Messrs. Easton and Amos have been intrusted with their manufacture, which insures all that skill and experience can effect in their solid construction. With the details of the plan upon which they are to be made we are not yet acquainted further than that they are especially contrived to guard against the strain on the cable caused by the sudden pitch of the vessel, and also that the break in the wheels will be perfectly self-acting, and so made that it will be impossible to place upon it more than about one-third of the strain which the cable can safely be relied upon to bear. Instead of submerging the cable from this side of the Atlantic, it has been decided to commence operations by uniting the ends of the two halves on board the Niagara and Agamemnon in the centre of the ocean, and each vessel then making the best of its way to land. The former ship will steer for these shores, and the latter to Newfoundland. By this plan the operation of laying the coil will be got over in exactly one-half the time which it must otherwise occupy, and we need scarcely say that anything which diminishes the time lessens the risk from bad weather in exact proportion. The opponents of this plan are to be found among the deep-sea fishermen, who generally prefer the plan of laying down the cable from the New-World to the Old, and who advance, among other reasons, the fact that the set of the Gulf stream is in this direction, and that it would be better for the expedition to have the current in its favor than against it. But, as we believe the influence of the Gulf stream does not extend below 70 fathoms depth, one is at a loss to perceive how it can affect an undertaking to submerge a cable to the depth of more than 2,000 fathoms. A more reasonable objection lies in the fact that in the centre the cable must be joined, and that it has been determined not to join with a five-mile [illegible] of steel wire, which would give it tenfold strength at this point. When to this deficiency we add the fact that the lay of each piece of cable is made in a different direction, and that one portion forms a right and the other a left-hand screw, each of which helps the other to untwist, we cannot, however reluctantly, help seeing that this joining in the centre is a blot in the whole scheme. Of course, a plan (according to which a heavy square weight is to be attached to the joining) has been devised to prevent the wires untwisting if possible. But a weight at this junction is a most serious danger, though we are told that the whole mistake offers so many and such important "advantages" that it reminds us forcibly of the plan which an inhabitant of Laputa had [illegible], and by which he cut cabbages better, quicker and cheaper than by any other method, except the ordinary one of cutting them with a knife. [illegible] our admiration is solicited for this blunder, as turning out, after all, better and safer than any other method in which it could be done, except that of doing it properly.—*London Times.*

The Indians of Washington and Oregon.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from J. Ross Browne, Esq., Special Agent of the Treasury Department, dated San Francisco, Oct. [illegible], in which that gentleman states that he had returned from Oregon and Washington Territories. Mr. Browne visited the Indian reservations east of the Cascade Mountains, from Southern Oregon to Bellingham Bay, and the Dalles west of the Cascades. He reports that the Indians are in a comfortable condition, but that considerable confusion has arisen out of the contracts made for the supplies, owing principally to the credit system. In reference to the war debt of these Territories, (amounting to about $6,000,000 in the aggregate,) he was satisfied, after thorough inquiry into the causes and history of the war, that it must be paid. The notes of his investigation are very voluminous.

It is proposed to hold one hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions in the towns and villages of Wisconsin this Winter.

The total of Walker's new filibustering force is stated at 700 or 800, all of whom have joined him.

The *Weekly Times* is a new Democratic paper started at Middletown Point, N. J.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met Monday night, Alderman Clancy, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition from the Unemployed Workingmen of the Thirteenth Ward, asking that they be provided with immediate work, for the relief of their destitution, signed by over 100 persons, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Alderman Blunt offered the following petition to the Board:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, residents of the City of New-York, respectfully represent that this City has for a series of years been oppressed by a class of men known as Middlemen, or speculators in the productions of the country brought to this City, whereby the consumer is made to pay a large per centage for all the food he consumes beyond what he would pay, had he the privilege of purchasing directly from the producer. These facts are so well known that argument is superfluous.

Your petitioners have heretofore seen the futility of remedying these evils, as the class of speculators referred to above, have acted in concert, and have always succeeded in breaking up all organization for the relief of the citizens in this respect heretofore made.

But it is now hoped when poverty is staring a large portion of our population in the face, at the commencement of Winter, and at a time when numerous of our benevolent citizens who have heretofore contributed to the relief of the poor, have themselves become impoverished, that your honorable body will afford all the relief legitimately in your hands.

And your petitioners further represent that they know of no one act they could do that would afford more instant relief than to remedy the evils referred to.

Therefore, your petitioners pray that an ordinance may be passed, with all dispatch, that farmers from the country, with their wagons and other vehicles, be permitted to expose the produce of the country in Tompkins-square, free from expense, under such regulations as your body may deem expedient to make, by the granting of which your petitioners believe that the poor, as well as others, in that region, will be enabled to save at least a quarter in every dollar thus expended for the necessaries of life.

James Gordon Bennett,	Jno. M. Bixby,
Hiram Cranston,	Shepherd Knapp,

W. H. Appleton, and many others.

After reading of the above, Alderman Blunt proceeded to eulogize the plan of relief which it set forth. The petition, on vote, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

CONTRACT FOR STREET CLEANING.

Alderman Tucker offered the following preambles and resolution:

Whereas, Section 38 of the Charter of 1857 is in substance as follows, viz: When any work is necessary to be done, or supplies to be furnished to the Corporation, which shall together involve the expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be by contract, unless by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board it shall be ordered otherwise; and

Whereas, The Common Council has by a three-fourth vote instructed the City Inspector to make a contract with certain parties to clean the streets, &c., for the term of five years, at the sum of $345,000 per annum; and

Whereas, Doubts exist as to the power of the Common Council and City Inspector to make such contract, except by first advertising for proposals, &c., as required by the Charter and ordinances relating to the same, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby, requested to report to this Board at its next meeting, his opinion in relation to the subject.

After slight debate this petition was laid over.

THE STREET WORK.

Alderman McSpedon's resolution in favor of grading and macadamizing Second-avenue from Forty-second-street to Ninety-second-street, under the supervision of Charles Devlin, came up under the rule, and gave rise to much debate. Alderman Tucker denounced it as a subject for buncombe. Alderman McSpedon indignantly repudiated the assertion that he had offered the resolution for buncombe. He had offered it in order that hundreds of the unemployed may find work and relief. Alderman Baker opposed the motion. If it were passed and the men were employed, where was the money to come from to pay them with? Alderman Clancy said that there would be no difficulty in providing sufficient funds for their [illegible]. [illegible] ment to his own motion, that the Second-avenue should be macadamized on either side of the railroad track. Alderman Starr spoke in opposition. The motion was finally adopted.

REMOVAL OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.

Alderman Wilson offered the following:

Whereas, There is a great diversity of opinion as to the power and authority of the Common Council in the matter of removing the landing places of certain steamboats, and as the subject is a very important one, it is very important that the question should be well understood previous to any action of this Board; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to report to this Board what is the law and what are the powers and authority vested in the Common Council in the matter of the report of the Special Committee in reference to an ordinance causing the removal of the landing of the Sound and North River steamboats.

Alderman Starr moved that the resolution lie upon the table. Carried.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Alderman McSpedon moved to take from the table the report of the Finance Committee for the reorganization of the Finance Department. The motion being carried, the Clerk proceeded to read the report, when Alderman McSpedon asked that the reading should be suspended, as there were only twelve members present.

Alderman Tucker moved that the report be again laid on the table. Lost.

Alderman McSpedon moved that the report should be made the subject of a special order at the next meeting of the Board.

Alderman Tucker moved that all resolutions relating to the grading and regulating of Ninth-avenue be taken up and acted upon. If the Board were sincere in their desire to relieve the poor people out of employment, they would at once proceed in the matter by acting on such resolutions. The grading of the Ninth-avenue, blasting rocks, &c., could as well be done in Winter as Summer, and would be the means of relieving a large number of families now in distress.

Alderman Owens hoped the resolution would be adopted, as it would give the Board the power to employ from 3,000 to 5,000 men, instead of only 1,000 men, whom they now employed in the Central Park.

The Chairman said he found that the original papers were not in the possession of the Board, and therefore the resolution could not be acted upon.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

Married at the City Hall.—Patrick McGrogan and Mary Doyle presented themselves to Alderman Barta on Monday, at the City Hall, and requested to be joined in holy matrimony. The Alderman executed the job, and the Clerk made out a certificate which Pat took with a bow and was about making off, when he was politely informed that he must pay 50 cents for the writing. "Och, but ain't I married?" inquired Pat. Certainly, said the Clerk. "Well, by the hole o' my coat, then, that's all I want," said Pat; and he walked off with his Mary, fully satisfied,—but the clerk wasn't.

Boy Run Over and Killed by an Omnibus.—On Monday afternoon a boy, five years of age, was run over by an omnibus in the Bowery, near Houston-street, and instantly killed. Officer Brown, of the Tenth Ward, arrested the driver George S. Benjamin, who was committed to await the investigation by the Coroner. The name of the boy is unknown. The body was taken to No. 61 Chrystie-street, where an inquest would be held.

Served Him Right.—Daniel M. Queen, residing at No. 99 Chatham-street, was induced Saturday night by Catharine Williams, a characterless girl, to accompany her to her lodgings, No. 15 City Hall-place, and remain over night. On waking up yesterday morning, his companion was missing, and his wallet containing $30. The girl was subsequently arrested and committed by Justice Osborn for examination. None of the missing money recovered.

Political.—The tax-payers of the Sixteenth Ward have nominated Dr. James W. Ranney for Alderman. The Republicans and Americans have adopted the same candidate. The following have been nominated for School officers in the Ward by the United Americans and Republicans: Isaac Wm. Smith, Commissioner; John Delamater, George W. Brown, Mt. Ross and E. H. Conklin for Trustees, and John W. Horsmann for Inspector. For Police Justice, John Quackenbush has been nominated. The above constitute the Tiemann ticket in the Sixteenth Ward.

Swindlers.—Officer Wm. R. Lowery, of the Recorder's Office, yesterday, received a letter from Mr. D. Tiffany, of Bond's village, Mass., calling attention to the lottery swindles in New-York, and offering to produce testimony against certain dealers. Mr. Tiffany compliments the officer for his efficient aid in recovering money from California ticket swindlers, and makes allusion to the last case of this kind published in the Times. The letter has been laid before the General Superintendent of Police.

Fire in Broadway.—At 7 yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 712 Broadway, occupied by Wm. Scare. A careless servant-girl was opening the parlor shutters with a lighted candle in her hand, when the curtains took fire, causing a damage to the carpet and furniture of about $100. Insured in the Astor Insurance Company.

Attempted Suicide.—Catharine Dempsey, who was taken on Monday evening to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house for being found drunk, attempted in the night to commit suicide by hanging herself with her apron to one of the bars of her cell door. Officer Warner fortunately discovered her and cut her down in time to save her life.

LONG ISLAND.

Daring Robbery.—A man entered the jewelry store of Charles Hamm, corner of Hicks and Middagh streets, Brooklyn, Monday evening, and asked to see some gold rings. The clerk produced a box, when he asked to see some more. While the clerk was, after another lot, the customer seized those which had been laid out (valued at $250) and made off. The clerk started in pursuit and succeeded in seizing hold of the thief, who turned upon his pursuer and fired two pistol shots at him, neither of which, however, took effect, and then made his escape.

Suicide.—Christian Haneseller, a German connected with the Long Island *Volksblatt*, committed suicide yesterday morning in a cell in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, by hanging himself with a handkerchief, one end of which he attached to a bar of iron crossing the cell window. He was committed the night before on complaint of his wife for intoxication and ill-treatment. Deceased was 60 years of age.

Kings County Jail.—There are 39 prisoners in this jail for the following offences:

Murder, 3; burglary, 12; receiving stolen goods, 1; grand larceny, 5; petit larceny, 4; rioting, 2; assault with intent to kill, 3; assault and battery, 3; assault with intent to ravish, 1; false pretences, 1; and three confined as witnesses.

Eighty-four arrests were made by the Brooklyn Police during the 40 hours ending Monday morning. During the same time 42 lodgers were accommodated in the different Stations. Of the arrests made 20 were Americans and the balance Irish and Dutchmen.

Doormen.—The following persons have been appointed to fill the vacancies in the office of Doormen at the different Station-houses in Brooklyn:

Second Precinct—Patrick Burns and George Parkes.

Third Precinct—Michael Criswell and Isaac Simonson.

Fourth Precinct—Chas. D. Butler and Robert Blanke.

Eighth Precinct—Harman Stafford.

Ninth Precinct—John Hooper.

Fatal Accident.—A little child of James Whitlock, residing at No. 77 Hopkins-street, Brooklyn, was run over by a car on the Greenpoint route, and so severely injured that it died yesterday. One wheel of the car took the flesh from the knee to the hip of one leg.

First-street, Brooklyn.—An application will be made to the next Legislature to extend First-street, Brooklyn, through Greenwood Cemetery, to the City line.

Fire in Brooklyn.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame dwelling in Pacific-street, near Washington-avenue, damaging the premises to the extent of $300.

The Poor.—Five hundred dollars was contributed by the congregation worshiping in the Second-street Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday last, for the relief of the poor connected with the Church.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

FALSE INVOICES.

Victor Fleury was put on trial this morning, charged with attempting to pass false invoices through the Custom-House. The original invoice was not produced, and the Government failed to supply secondary evidence of it, so that under the direction of the Court the Jury found a verdict of Not Guilty without leaving their seats.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Nov. 23.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Peabody.

THE WILL OF JEANNE DU LAC.

Benoit J. Canjolle, appellant, vs. John F. Ferrie, respondent.—This long-contested and interesting case came up on an appeal from the Surrogate's decision, that letters of administration should issue to John F. Ferrie, as next of kin to the deceased, thus recognizing his (Ferrie's) legitimacy.

A brief review of the facts may be interesting. In November, 1854, Jeanne Du Lac, a widow, and resident of this City, died, intestate, leaving John F. Ferrie, her son, and only known heir, at that time a resident of Cincinnati. The personal estate of the deceased, amassed by her while trading in this City, as a *femme sole*, amounted to $72,000, and as none of her kin resided in New-York, the Surrogate granted letters of collection on her estate to Peter B. Sweeney, the Public Administrator. On the 11th of December, 1854, Ferrie filed his petition with the Surrogate of this County, demanding letters of administration on the estate of his mother, as her next of kin and sole heir, and the Public Administrator filed an answer whereby he put that question at issue. On the 18th of December, 1854, the Public Administrator filed his petition in the Surrogate's Court, asking for full letters of administration, and the cause was heard before the Surrogate shortly afterwards on the petition of Ferrie and the answer of the Public Administrator, Mr. Sweeney appearing in person, and Messrs. Jay and Whitehead appearing for the French Consul, as the representative of such parties in the French Empire as might be interested in the estate. The proof shows that Ferrie is the son of deceased, but it was and still is claimed that he was not the legitimate son, and, therefore under the laws of this State, in force at the death of the intestate, was not next of kin in law, and could not inherit the estate, but that the personal property passed to distant collateral relations in the fifth degree to his mother, of whom the appellant is one, and the representative of all. Much testimony was introduced before the Surrogate on the first hearing, but to remove all doubts as to the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Ferrie, the Surrogate issued a commission for the purpose of instituting further inquiries in the French Empire, and postponed his decision till after the report of that Commission, which consisted of Geo. C. Cram and Charles E. Whitehead. This Commission returned and reported considerable testimony. The Surrogate shortly afterwards rendered his decision in favor of Ferrie.

The cause was argued on final hearing in January, 1856.

The case now is to be argued by Messrs. Whitehead and Jay for the appellant, and Mr. Ball for the respondent.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nov. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

George W. Morest vs. Thomas Norton.—The plaintiff should cause additional bail to be given on the appeal and to justify on notice; also security to be given for the costs in all the suits in the Supreme Court, and should pay ten dollars, the costs of this action, as condition on which the amendments should be made.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Philip McDermott, on behalf of himself and others, vs. The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.—It was reported in yesterday's Times that an injunction was served on the Board restraining them from appointing more patrolmen. The plaintiff claims that he is owner of real estate, and is taxed for the maintenance of the City government, that he is a member of the old Police, and has never been dismissed on any written charge, and is entitled to his pay as such; that the Board of Police have no authority to appoint for the City more patrolmen than is provided by the act of the Legislature, including those who were members of the Police on the 15th of April, 1857, and who have not since that time been legally removed, and he prays that the defendants be restrained from appointing or recognizing any member of the Police other than those who were members of that force on the 15th day of April last.

Judge Davies granted the following injunction, a copy of which was served on the Police Commissioners while the Board was in session in the afternoon.

It appearing satisfactory to me by the affidavit of Phillip McDermott the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist. I do hereby order that the defendants show cause before me at the Chambers of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1857, at 11 A. M., why a perpetual injunction should not be granted restraining the said defendants from appointing or recognizing any members of the Police of the City of New-York other than those who were members of the Police of said City on the 15th day of April, 1857; and in the meantime, I do hereby order that the defendants absolutely refrain from appointing any new members of the Police of the City of New-York, other than those who were members of the Police of said City on the 15th day of April, 1857, until the hearing on this order to show cause, and until the further order of this Court; and, in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable therefor to the punishment prescribed by law.

HENRY E. DAVIES.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Samuel R. Jacob vs. Abraham Marshall et als.—The order will be that the answer will be deemed the answer in the cause, upon the defendant's attorney giving a written stipulation within two days to strike out the defence of usury. Otherwise an order to be entered denying the motion. Seven dollars costs allowed of opposing this motion in any event.

The Act Relative to Civil Justices and their Clerks alleged to be Unconstitutional.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James Green vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Plaintiff is the Justice of the First District Court, in this City, and sues to recover $212 26, alleged to be due to him for salary, as such Justice, for the month of April, 1857. It seems that up to the 13th of April, 1857, the salary of each Justice of the District Court was $2,000 per annum; that on that day the Legislature passed the District Court Act which provides that the Justices of the District Courts shall receive the same compensation as the Justices of the Marine Court, and that the latter receive $3,000 per annum. The above amount is partially made up at the rate of $2,000 per annum, and partially at the rate of $3,000 per annum. The defendants aver in their answer that they are prohibited by their Charter from borrowing any money, except in anticipation of their annual revenue, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature; that prior to the passage of the act increasing the salaries of the Justices of the District Court, the Comptroller of the defendants as required by law submitted a detailed estimate of the probable amount of tax which would be required for the year 1857, to the Common Council. That in that estimate the salaries of the Justices of the District Courts were estimated at $2,000 per annum. That the aggregate of all the salaries payable out of the City Treasury as then existing, was $412,500; that the Common Council passed an ordinance appropriating that amount for salaries, and that the annual tax bill, passed March 5, 1857, only authorized the Supervisors to receive $412,500 for salaries of officers in the City and County, and prohibited the defendants from appropriating any of the amounts by such bill, authorized to be raised, to any other object than in such bill authorized and appropriated. That the act of April 13, 1857, increasing the salaries of the Justices aforesaid, gave to the departments no power to borrow an amount sufficient to defray the increase. That in consequence of these facts the defendants have no money to pay the plaintiff the increase in his salary. The defendants offered to allow the plaintiff to take judgment for $166 67, being one month's salary, at the rate of $2,000 per annum. To this answer the plaintiff demurs. It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the defendants were bound to provide means to defray the increase in the salaries.

For the defendants it was urged that their charter prohibited them from borrowing any money to meet this increased expense, that the last bill only gave the supervisors power to raise by law $412,500 for salaries, that that amount had been appropriated before the plaintiff's salary was increased to pay the salaries of other officers and of the Justices of these Courts at the rates then allowed them by law, and that the defendants being the mere creatures of their charter, had no power at present to pay the plaintiff; that there was no way in which they could raise the money required. It was also contended that the act of April 13, 1857, was unconstitutional and void, because it continues in office the Clerks of the District Courts for six years longer; that the Constitution makes it imperatively the duty of the Legislature to give the appointment of these clerks to the City or county authorities, and that it is a mere invasion of the Constitution on the part of the Legislature after the clerks of these Courts had been appointed by such authorities to continue them in office for a longer term than that for which they were originally appointed; that upon the same principle officers once appointed might be continued in office for life and the power of appointment virtually transferred to the Legislature. Decision reserved.

Therrill S. Smith for plaintiff. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., assistant corporation counsel for defendants.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday, 14,771 bbls. Flour, 67,829 bush. and 150 bags Wheat, 6,000 bush. Oats, 2,863 bush. Corn, 765 bush. Barley, 251 bags Malt, 666 packages Provisions, 783 bbls. Whisky, and 33 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are in demand, at steady rates. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—We heard of sales of 1,800 ℔s. American Yellow at 27½c. cash, ℔ ℔.

COAL—The demand is fair, and prices are quoted unchanged, for both foreign and domestic.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale, announced for to-morrow, (Wednesday,) Rio is neglected. St. Domingo is in better request, with sales reported of 2,600 bags, including 600 for export at 8½c., cash, and 2,000 to the trade at 9c., cash, ℔ ℔. These sales—leaving very little in first hands—show a decline in prices. We quote, Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8½c.; Native Ceylon, 12c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12c. Stock of Coffee, in first hands, this morning, 119,510 pkgs., including 90,906 bags Rio, 3,125 Maracaibo, 1,065 pkgs. Java, 2,000 bags St. Domingo, 300 Ceylon, and 271 Laguayra.

COPPER—The demand is limited, but prices show no important change. New Sheathing, 26c.; Yellow do., 21c.; Bolts, 27½c.@28c.; Chili Pig, 22½c.@23c.; American Ingot, 23c.@23½c.; Baltic, Sheathing and Bolts, [illegible].

COTTON—Is quite dull, and quoted (irregularly) down to 10½c.@11c. for Middling Uplands; 11½c. for do. Orleans, and proportionate rates for other grades ℔ ℔. The stock here is very light but buyers are not disposed to reserve it. The demand is extremely slack.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 40c.@44c. cash, ℔ ℔.

FISH—The market is quiet, and prices favor buyers, who manifest very little disposition to purchase any more than what they immediately require.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have no very important change to notice in the market for State and Western Flour. The demand is rather more active, and several holders ask somewhat higher prices. Buyers, however, find no difficulty in getting all that they need at yesterday's reduced currency, and in some instances sales have been effected at even lower rates. The limited receipts help to strengthen the confidence of factors. The sales 7,400 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 60@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 5 25
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	5 30@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is dull and drooping. Sales 600 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 10@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales 1,150 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at our prices, $3 60@$4 00 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 00@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 10 cases Leghorn Citron at 18½c.@17½c.; 250 eighth bbls. French Prunes at 10c.@10½c.; 110 cases old Figs at 4c.@5½c.; all 4 months; and 500 bags old Walnuts at 2½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Are very quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

HOPS—We have no important sales to report. A small business has been transacted in new, at 5c.@8c.; and old at 1½c.@3c., cash, for poor to choice, crops of 1855 and 1856, ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, and buyers have any existing advantage. The supply is moderate. Sales 40,000 bushels, including fair to prime white Canadian at $1 27½@$1 30; poor ordinary to fair white Western at $1 15@$1 25; red Western Club at $1 00; fair to prime white Southern at $1 40@$1 50; good red do. at $1 22, and damaged Southern at 80c.@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales were reported of about 15,000 bushels at 68c. for yellow Southern, delivered, and 80c. for choice White Southern, to arrive, ℔ bushel. Rye is in light supply, and is in request at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, at about previous figures, 70c.@83c. ℔ bushel. Oats are more sought after, and are worth 47c.@48c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; 39c.@45c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Bill, broker, for the following statement of the exports of breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since September 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date. 1857.	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.
New-York	Nov. 19	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	Nov. 1	22,698	22,690	2,[illegible]
Philadelphia	Nov. 13	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	Nov. 12	22,230	54,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Boston	Nov. 14	181	—	5,[illegible]
Other Ports	Nov. 6	3,[illegible]	101,457	—
Total from Sept. 1		280,177	2,030,300	[illegible]
To about same period, '56		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, '55		250,604	1,754,335	[illegible]
To about same period, '54		10,[illegible]	30,581	1,450,351

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.
From New-York to Nov. 10, 1857	20,[illegible]	81,[illegible]
From other Ports to latest dates	40,496	82,[illegible]

HAY—The movements in Hay have been quite vigorous during the past week. The receipts and sales have been on an extensive scale, and prices have exhibited more firmness and buoyancy. Inland navigation must be suspended shortly, and the farmers of the interior will not be able to send their hay to market as freely as they can at the present time. This prospect favors the interests of sellers, who are less eager in endeavoring to secure customers at prevailing rates, as they anticipate an improvement in prices when the receipts shall have been diminished by the usual Winter impediments. We quote Bale Hay at from 40c.@60c. for inferior to strictly prime, ℔ 100 ℔s. Loose at from 60c.@94c. ℔ 100 ℔s., and Salt Hay at from 30c.@55½c. ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw continues scarce and in request at our quotations; Loose 67½c. ℔ 100 ℔s., and bundle at $2 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Boston, during the week ending Nov. 23, Hay was dull and prices declined to $12@$12 50, cash, ℔ ton, for Eastern. In Baltimore, during the week ending Nov. 23, Hay was scarce and was selling at $16@$18 ℔ ton for bale, and $13@$15 for loose. Straw commanded $17 ℔ ton Rye, and $10@$12 for Wheat. In Charleston, during the week ending Nov. 21, Hay was firm, with sales reported of 1,100 Northern, at 85c., and 800 bales Eastern, at 90c. ℔ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, during the week ending Nov. 21, one cargo of Northern arrived, but being held at a price which could not be obtained, it was put in store. No arrivals of Eastern, and no sales from wharf. Hay was selling from store at $1 25@$1 37 for Eastern, and $1 for Northern. In Mobile, during the week ending Nov. 17, the Hay market was very dull, two or three cargoes remaining in the bay unsold. The retail price was $1 15@$1 25 ℔ cwt.

IRON—No sales, and no alterations in prices, of any consequence, have transpired to-day.

LEAD—Appears quiet, parties disagreeing about prices.

LEATHER—The demand is generally reviving, and Sole is quoted pretty firm at about previous figures.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of Nov. 21, says: "A few orders for Lumber were received this week, which has produced some inquiry, but we hear of no transaction, except for a cargo for Tobago, at a price which did not transpire, probably within the limits of our quotations. We quote Resawed $16@$18; Rough Edge $12@$14. There has been no improvement in the receipts of Timber. Cutters do not seem satisfied with the prices, and the limited demand has prevented any advance. There are two ships now loading for Liverpool, which are the first orders for foreign account filled here this season. We quote shipping Timber at $8@$12. The exports of Timber and Lumber for the week have been 744,915 feet."

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is very quiet, and prices are somewhat unsettled.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are inactive in this market, and prices are nominally the same. The New-Bedford *Standard* says the recent sales of Sperm Oil in that market, for export, amount to 3,800 bbls., at $1 ℔ gallon, an unprecedentedly low price, owing to the necessity of "realizing," brought about by the hard times. Palm, Olive and Lard Oils are quiet at old rates. A moderate inquiry exists for American Linseed, at 58c.@60c., cash, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, and lower. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $19@$19 25 for Mess; and $16 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Some new Mess, packed in Cincinnati, and received here to-day, was offered at $20 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in very light supply and demand, at (nominally) 10c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. New Middles, Cumberland cut, 9c. (city) ℔ ℔. Smoked Bacon 12c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Lard appears heavy and languid. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls., fair to choice, at 11c.@12½c. for new and old, ℔ ℔. Beef is in slack demand, and prices favor buyers. The transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 for new repacked Western Mess, $15 for new extra do., $9 25@$10 50 for Country Mess and $6@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $21@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull, and heavy at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6½c.@8½c. for common to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is quiet and heavy at $2 75@$3 50, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s. for common to prime. In Savannah, last week, the movements were: Receipts, 46 casks of clean, and 4,500 bushels of rough; sales, 720 casks clean at 3c.@3½c. ℔ ℔; exports, 1,343 casks, including 500 to New-York, being the heaviest week's exports, this season.

SALT—Sales have been reported of 22,140 bushels St. Ubes, and 6,465 bushels Lisbon, on terms not disclosed.

SEEDS—The demand is tame, and prices are feebly sustained.

SOAP—Sales of small lots Castile were reported at 11½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue in good demand at the reduced prices. Sales 930 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, mainly Cuba, in lots, at from 5c.@7c.; 270 hhds. Melado, chiefly at 3½c., and 170 boxes Havana at 7c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales: 16,000 ℔s. prime, mainly at 10c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are dull and heavy. The announcement of a public sale for to-morrow has been withdrawn.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, and is held with more firmness. Sales since Friday: 117 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@16½c.; and 72 bales Havana at 30c.@45c. ℔ ℔.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 17.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 ... hhds.	13,554
Received since	1,069
Total	14,623
Exported since	8,793
Stock on hand not cleared, Nov. 17	5,830

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., chiefly at 23½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and drooping. For Liverpool: Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bush.; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia.] New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1857.

The Produce Market continues in an extremely quiet state. The period of Canal navigation is almost at an end, and we are nearing the season with a less stock on hand of Flour, Wheat and Indian Corn, than has been known for several years, and entirely inadequate to our wants. Low prices did not suit the Western farmers, and they have parted with a small portion only of the late crop of Wheat. The Western Merchants and forwarders, with others, have felt the effect of the money pressure, and the trade has been so much restricted that the time for getting these articles to market has nearly passed, and the result (which has been foreseen for several months,) is now apparent. Our railroads are capable of supplying the retail wants of the City and local trade, but cannot give any other than extremely moderate supplies; these will be somewhat increased by receipts later in the season by way of New-Orleans. In this market Flour has changed in value but little during the fortnight. There is a good inquiry for home use, particularly for prime qualities, and latterly an improvement in the demand for export, 58,556 barrels having been cleared in the fortnight for England. There is a scarcity of prime brands for Western, and holders of that description are firm, but at the close yesterday, with discouraging advices from England, the transactions were limited, and the market unsettled, common brands being a trifle lower.

The receipts of Wheat continue to be chiefly for the low grades of Western, and for some time past have been very light. There is said to be considerable yet on the Erie Canal, detained by the late freshet, which, from present appearances, will soon be at hand. The best samples of Red and White are taken by the City millers, at prices above the views of shippers, but after the news yesterday all kinds were dull, and exporters did not offer within 5c.@6c. of last week's sales. In the fortnight past 446,896 bushels have been cleared for England, proving a considerable increase in that branch of business.

Rye—Is in light supply, and firmly held.

Indian Corn—Improves in price as the season advances. There is hardly any in store, and the receipts were only sufficient for daily use.

Freights—The rates are unsettled and somewhat nominal. To Liverpool, 2s. ℔ bbl. on Flour, and 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel on Grain. To London, 2s. on Flour, and 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel on Grain. To Glasgow, 2s.@2s. 3d. on Flour, and 9d.@9½d. on Grain.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia.] New-York, Tuesday, 1 P. M. Nov. 24.

Flour—State and Western—My last report was of the 10th inst., per *Persia*. The demand since then has continued good for shipment to Great Britain, with a fair inquiry for Spain and Portugal. The home and Eastern trade have supplied themselves freely. In prices slight fluctuations have been experienced,—to-day's quotations varying little, however, from those of the 10th inst. Our canal navigation must soon close, and we shall go into Winter stock with an exceedingly light supply.

Wheat—A good inquiry has existed during the fortnight for export to Great Britain and for milling. The arrivals have been moderate. In prices some improvement had been realized, but since the receipt of the *Niagara's* advices, our market is very unsettled, and the turn is in favor of buyers.

Indian Corn—In exceedingly light supply. Western Mixed, 80c.@82c. ℔ 56 ℔s.; Southern Yellow, 80c.@86c.; do. White, 85c.@90c.

Rye—Quiet, 78c.@80c. ℔ 56 ℔s.

Freights—To London, Flour 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Liverpool, Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bush.; Glasgow, Flour 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Havre, Flour 60c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 15c. ℔ bush.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, WITH [illegible] City reference, situations, in the City or country [illegible] ... quick at the needle; the Hudson River part of the country preferred; wages $[illegible]; call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as general servant; also, by a tidy English Protestant; also, three Catholic girls of [illegible] respectability, competent and trusty for any situation in gentlemen's families; they have good [illegible] ... good place, will accept of moderate wages ... and be willing to do all they can to please their employers. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 7 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women; one as cook, who understands her business, can make bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, is a good washer and ironer. [illegible] both are employed in the same family will [illegible] wages. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A [illegible] woman, as nurse, one who understands the care of a baby from its birth, or would take care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting [illegible] ... No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take care of an infant, and would be willing to [illegible]; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] the best of City reference. Call at their present [illegible], No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Can be seen [illegible].

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry and baking ... short distance in the country; has best [illegible] ... has good reference. Call at No. [illegible] King-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN English Protestant woman, who has had much experience with young infants; fully competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give six years' City reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. [illegible] between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD four years' experience in the Banking business, a situation in the same, or mercantile business, as bookkeeper or general clerk; satisfactory references will be given. Address J. B. ADAMS, Lawn [illegible] Post-Office, Connecticut.

WANTED—A HOME.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American, recently thrown out of employment by the pressure, would like to enter some family, where to sew or to make herself useful in any capacity, asking no other compensation than that of food and shelter for the Winter. Address HOME, Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, sisters, situations to do general housework in City or country; are good plain cooks, can make bread, cakes and pies, and excellent laundresses; are [illegible] willing to work and give satisfaction. Call at [illegible] Waverley-place.

WANTED—FARMERS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, porters, coachmen, carpenters, clerks, [illegible] English, Irish, French, Scotch and others, with good references, are waiting for situations for low wages, at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, 13 and 14 Bible House. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework; [illegible] of washing or sewing, or taking care of children. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework. Good reference given. Apply at [illegible] Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. [illegible] good baker, and has good City reference. Address or apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] WINDFIELD.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS [illegible] ... good accommodations ... May be seen at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] woman, to cook, wash and iron ... [illegible] ... Brooklyn. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress ... [illegible] ... Inquire at 172 West 20th-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. [illegible] between [illegible] avs. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing. Good City reference. Apply No. [illegible] 3d-av., near 18th-st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man who understands his business; is a Protestant and can give the most satisfactory references. Inquire at No. 19 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Has the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 3 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET HER GIRL a situation as chambermaid or to do housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. [illegible] West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference given; No. [illegible] 18th-st., between [illegible] and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; can be seen for one week, at No. [illegible] 18th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family, as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner of [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or seamstress. Apply at her last place, [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or cook; can give the best of City reference. None but the best of families need apply. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] Washington-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. [illegible] 4th-av. [illegible] W. W. GARNES, Superintendent.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION either as child's nurse, chambermaid, or light housework, in a small family. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN [illegible] ... entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East [illegible]-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A NICE AND RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, if required. Has good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 6th-av.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT of servants are now at No. 16 Sixth-avenue and No. 356 Bowery, near 4th-st., free to employers. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with low wages in the City or country.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman to take charge of a house in Brooklyn where the lady is in feeble health and family small. A competent person who will make herself useful will find a comfortable home. Address, stating terms, with reference, HOME, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN, to go a short distance in the country [illegible] to be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself useful in her employment. Address [illegible] RIPLEY, Times Office, when an interview can be had.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, BY A [illegible] ... woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call for 2 days, at No. [illegible] Mercer-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. She must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible]-place.

INTELLIGENT AND RESPECTABLE FEMALES out of employment can make money ... [illegible] ... For particulars, apply to MR. FITCH, at the [illegible], 128 Nassau-st.

HENRY SPEAR, SOLE SUCCESSOR TO MAHN & SPEAR, CATALOGUE AND JOB PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, [illegible] ... All orders promptly filled ... No connection with any other house in this line.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—[illegible] Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

The Times for Europe.

The British Mail steamer *Arabia* leaves this port to-day at noon for Liverpool. Her mails will close at 10½ o'clock. The NEW-YORK TIMES, for European readers, will be ready for delivery at the desk this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received and publish in another part of this morning's impression, a brief telegraphic summary of four days later news from Europe. The *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 14th inst., passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon. She brings financial intelligence of great importance. The severe monetary pressure in Great Britain had ended in a panic. On the 12th inst., the Government suspended the Charter Act of the Bank of England, and authorized the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities. This immediately restored confidence. A large number of additional failures is reported. Consols had fluctuated considerably, but closed on the 13th with increased steadiness. The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount on 90 days bills to [illegible] per cent. Cotton has largely declined.

There was never before such a crowd of people in and around the Academy of Music as gathered last night to ratify the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN as the Anti-Wood candidate for the Mayoralty of this city. Thousands went away unable to get within the outer doors. Still enough remained to fill the space between Union Square and Third avenue, and the outside meetings that were organized were immense jams of themselves. Mr. HAVEMEYER presided inside of the Academy. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN MCKEON, Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Ex-Senator ERASTUS BROOKS, Ex-Judge WHITING, WM. H. FRY and others. The enthusiasm was immense. An adjournment did not take place till a very late hour.

Further particulars of the burning of the *Rose* [illegible] on the Mississippi, have reached us. She had [illegible] passengers on board, including a large number on deck, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary among the latter. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames, when she was run ashore, where she burned to the water's edge. The loss of life is estimated at 75 persons, of whom probably the greater portion were drowned, though the manner of their death is not stated. A partial list of those known to have been lost is given under our telegraphic head.

The burial of Mrs. ELIZABETH WALTERS and Mr. WM. WASHINGTON STUYVESANT, who were beaten to death with an iron bar by HENRY WALTERS, of Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, L. I., took place on Monday at 1 P. M. The body of Mr. WALTERS was removed from the township for interment. Many singular stories are afloat in the village in connection with the murder. The details of the murder evince in Mr. WALTERS a diabolical fiendish cruelty. It appears, however, that there was a great deal to provoke him. He did not live happily with his wife and family.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of the Water-street dance-house murders, which was to have been resumed yesterday morning, was postponed to Friday, so that additional witnesses may be obtained. Captain WALLING, of the Fourth Ward, stated that he had been to Brooklyn among the Spanish convicts and marines, temporarily residing there, and obtained information which led him to believe that three men, in the habit of visiting the dance-house where the murder was committed were secreted in the house of the Spanish Consul in this City. The Coroner directed the Captain to search, to-day, the house of the Spanish Consul. A letter has been written, by the Coroner, to the Mayor, asking him to offer a reward for the arrest of the murderers. A sailor named JOHN BARCOUSE was arrested, late last night, on suspicion of being one of the parties who could identify the murderers of Mr. VINCENT at No. 15 North William-street. Several witnesses testify to his saying that he was in Mr. VINCENT's saloon a few minutes previous to the murder. The prisoner was locked up in the Tombs.

The remains of General WORTH were brought under escort from Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday afternoon, and deposited in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. A large crowd assembled in the Park to see the coffin removed from the hearse.

The Board of Governors assembled on Tuesday. A communication from the Common Council was received and read respecting the condition of the out-door poor, and suggesting that the Governors appoint visitors to investigate their condition. Governor DUGRO moved its reference to the Committee on Out-Door Poor. Governor TOWNSEND moved that it be placed on file, commenting very strongly on the action of the Common Council. Governor PINCKNEY defended that body, contending that the communication was respectful and entitled to consideration. It was not "buncombe" as had been asserted by Governor MALONEY, and had no relation to the forthcoming election. Referred to Committee on Out-Door Poor. A letter from S. H. BRANCH was received complaining of the alleged cruelty and injustice of the Common Council, and asking for admission to the Almshouse. Governor MALONEY attempted a witty comment, but was instantly checked by Governor SMITH. The communication had been forwarded in good faith. The President observed that the petitioner had some weak points, but he had received, in all conscience, kicks and cuffs enough. Ultimately the matter was referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, the President assuring Governor MALONEY that he had no doubt there was an entire absence of all attempt at fun on the part of Mr. BRANCH. Much miscellaneous business was transacted. The question of a Female Penitentiary was agitated on motion of the President.

At the meeting of the Board of Central Park Commissioners held at 1 o'clock yesterday, a communication was read from the Superintendent of the Park, in which he gives an account of the demonstrations of those who have demanded labor at the Park during the past week, and expresses a determination to employ only industrious men, and eradicate from their minds at least the idea that the Park was a charitable institution. The hours for labor on the Park will be hereafter from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., with half an hour for dinner in the middle of the day.

The unemployed met at Tompkins-square to the number of three or four hundred, yesterday morning, and appointed a Committee of two to call once more—final and last call—upon the Commissioners of the Central Park. They then adjourned to the City Hall. The Committee had an interview with the Commissioners in the afternoon, who promised to receive a written statement [illegible] to-day and to reply to the same. [illegible] stationed about the [illegible] Office, to prevent accidents.

[illegible] was tried yesterday in the United States District Court, on a charge of attempting to pass through the Custom-House some false invoices of leather. The Government failed to make out a case against him and he was acquitted by direction of the Court.

Mr. APTOMMAS' Concert Lecture on the Harp, at the Conservatoire de la Harpe, No. 48 West Twenty-fourth-street, last evening, was attended by a select audience, who manifested much interest and pleasure in the instructions and examples which he gave them.

The lecture-room of the Historical Society was crowded last night, on occasion of the delivery of a very interesting discourse, by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, for the benefit of the contingent fund of the Society, on "The Church, the Drama, and the Opera in New-York." A life-long intercourse with the celebrities of the last half century, especially with those of European reputation who have visited this country, enabled the Doctor to give some highly interesting sketches and personal reminiscences, which were received with very great attention and evident pleasure.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered an address, last night, before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, on "Christianity, with reference to Labor and the Poor." It was well received, and replete with obvious and judicious suggestions at this juncture.

Out of 215 passengers in the bark *Sarva* from Hamburg, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, 41 died on the passage. The sick were landed at Quarantine. Eight passengers on board the *Teutonia*, from Bremen, arrived at this port last week, died of cholera on the voyage, and several were taken to the hospital when she reached port.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, exhibited increased depression in prices of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, though a somewhat livelier demand prevailed, chiefly for the home trade. Provisions were heavy and declining. Cotton was quoted down to 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., for Middlings, with few buyers, despite the scarcity of supplies. Coffee was generally quiet, with 119,319 pkgs. remaining in first hands. Nearly all the St. Domingo available was purchased at 8½c.@9c. cash, ℔ lb. Sugars were pretty active, at the previously reduced quotations. Freights were dull, and rates were falling.

Important Foreign News—Suspension of the Bank of England.

The yacht of the Associated Press of this City has again done this community the good service of anticipating the arrival of very important commercial news by a steamer from Europe. The *Vanderbilt*, due at this port in all the course of the next forty-eight hours, sends us the intelligence of the suspension of the Charter of the Bank of England by the Government so far as to meet the pressing demands of the commerce of the country by an unlimited issue of notes. This measure, which had been urged upon the Government before the sailing of the *Atlantic*, seems to have been immediately brought about by a wide-spread commercial panic overrunning the Kingdom so rapidly, and overthrowing so thoroughly the self-command of the British public, as to stultify in no inconsiderable degree the complacent comments which our transatlantic cousins allowed themselves to make upon the cause of our own financial difficulties. The discounting-houses throughout the country took alarm rather than assurance from the action of the Bank, and absolutely refused to extend any accommodation to their customers. Trade, of course, threatened to stagnate, and failures multiplied with every hour. The pressure from France must also have been very severe, it having been loudly proclaimed in Paris on the 10th instant that nothing could relieve the obstruction of commerce throughout the Empire, and arrest the anticipated "drain of gold" to America, but the giving of a forced currency to the notes of the Bank of France, which step must first be taken by the Bank of England before it could become practicable and safe on the other side of the Channel. Under these combined influences, the English Government gave way, and on the morning of the 12th a Treasury letter was issued to meet the contingency hinted at by the London *Times* on the 10th, and to inflict a lesson on those who had "fed the panic by providing themselves with superfluous specie at the enhanced rate" which the Bank had applied in the financial interest of the whole nation. The effect of this measure was instantaneous. "Extravagant joy," we are told, was manifested all over the Kingdom, and the "panic" was begining to subside, just as the similar panic of September subsided in Wall-street on the suspension of our own Banks. Great hopes were felt, we are also informed, that the news of this important turn in affairs might precede the receipt on this side of the intelligence brought by the *Atlantic*. It was expected, of course, that the tidings of the unprecedented advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England would produce in America effects analogous to those which followed it in England, and give rise to a renewal of the American embarrassments, only to be pacified by the assurance of the measures of relief subsequently taken. These expectations have been happily falsified by the history of the last twenty-four hours, and the influence of the suspension in England upon our own markets will respond, we are convinced, to its results at home in demonstrating the essentially causeless and mercurial character of the difficulties out of which the provocation of the measure arose.

Once more we are driven to observe upon the gravity of the interests compromised by the failure of the Telegraphic Expedition of August last. Had the Government of the Bank of England been put into immediate communication with the American department of that world of commerce for which, in the last resort, it acts, the steps which led to the excitements of the first week of November would never have been taken. The recent history of financial affairs has, indeed, proved that the Atlantic Telegraph has become rather a necessity than a convenience of the times. It has proved, too, that no community escapes the contagion of the modern atmosphere, and that the most accurately-adjusted machinery that can be devised for the conduct of the business of the world is not safe from the derangements of sudden passion, and the perturbations of unreasoning alarm. The enforced action of the English Treasury will doubtless be followed by a crusade upon the Bank Charter. Parliament was to meet at once, and indications were given some time since of an intended onslaught upon that organic act. For the interest of the financial world, it is to be hoped that these attacks may result in nothing more important than the modification of a system which has been abundantly tried and up to this time has not been found wanting. We on this side do not desire the example of an impetuous interference by a National Legislature to correct in the forms of law an evil which originated pretty clearly in causes outside of those forms, and independent of any coercive or conciliatory power which exists or can be lodged in statutes and enactments, in Bank Governors, or Lords of the Treasury.

THE WOOD MEETING.—We have already noticed the curious fact that the self-styled "Democratic" advocates of Mayor WOOD's reelection were forced to go *out of the City* in order to find Democrats of any character or influence to favor their movement. A perusal of the letters received from these gentlemen reveals another very curious fact, namely, that their coöperation had to be sought under false pretences. Gov. WISE, for example, acknowledges the receipt of the invitation to join in their "rejoicings over the recent Democratic victory." C. J. INGERSOLL of Penn., decline to take any part in the local politics of the City, but so far as national politics are concerned, expresses his sympathy. Hon. J. C. WRIGHT thinks the Democrats have a right to be jubilant "over the *late* election." And when they did succeed in getting a reply from a *City* Democrat, as in the case of Mr. SICKLES, they were told in very distinct and unmistakable terms, that so far from considering Mr. WOOD's success essential to the Democratic cause, he had proved himself the most bitter enemy of the Democratic party.

The Pacification of India.

Not the reconquest, but the pacification of India, is the serious task now imposed upon England by the handful of heroic Englishmen who, in the space of a little more than four months, have succeeded in overthrowing the formidable array of a revolted army, and in crushing the combinations of a fanatical conspiracy.

Foreign nations, which have looked with anxious sympathy upon the progress of the fearful contest which has been so rapidly and so gloriously concluded, will henceforth watch with equal attention and with equal interest the course to be pursued by the victorious British in restoring the stable foundations of public order in India; and it is to be earnestly hoped that the voice of the civilized world, which has been raised with such remarkable unanimity, from Russia to America, in denunciation of those disloyalties to human nature by which the mutineers of Bengal sullied their outbreak from the English authority, and in admiration of the invincible endurance, and the irresistible gallantry of the Anglo-Indian battalions, may find no reason for applauding, with a less harmonious energy, the efforts of England to quiet disturbance, and to reëstablish industry throughout her Eastern dominions.

With the fall of Delhi,—the relief of Lucknow and Agra,—the dispersion of the revolting Sepoys from every point at which they have clustered for war, and the infliction of signal punishment upon the villains most conspicuous in the perpetration of those atrocities at which the blood, not of England alone, but of Europe and America, still curdles with horror and burns with indignation—the era of statesmanship in India should return, and arms give place to law again. From the beginning it has been clearest to those who best knew the facts of the case, that these Indian mutinies meant mutiny and not revolution, that they implicated a military organization created by England herself, and not the mighty masses of the Hindoo population. And already our English mails begin to give us glimpses of noble and generous deeds done by natives of every rank, which at once confirm the conviction that India has not, as India, risen against her foreign rulers, and vindicate the Hindoo race from the infamy invited by the acts of the Mussulman leaders of the revolt, and of the rabble unloosed by their hands. How from the beginning, the princely SCINDIA has faced the insurrection within his own dominions, boldly checking with hasty and undisciplined levies the threatening advance of the Gwalior Contingent—how the royal HOLKAR silenced the cries for blood of his mutinous troops by declaring that "the murder of women and children made no part of any religion"—how all the native chiefs and rulers of the States on the hither side of the Sutlej held open the roads from the Punjab upon Delhi to the English forces and their allies, and sent their own bayonets to the relief of the army besieging the revolted capital—all these things we have heard familiarly in the public records of the Indian conflict. But the facts which are reaching us now have a deeper and wider significance. Now it is the story of a Hindoo Rajah rescuing the lives of a few English fugitives at an obscure village, in open contempt of threats against his life, and with the certainty that nothing but the success of his generous interposition could ever make known the existence of such an opportunity. Now it is a native gentleman of Oude who remembers that in days long past the life of his father had been protected by a European soldier, and acquits the debt by opening the gates of his little domestic fortress to all the English in his vicinity; and now a Mussulman trooper who rides away from his regiment to protect two helpless English ladies, and carrying his own life in his hand, escorts them for two days and nights to a place of safety, refusing all offers of recompense, and asking only that his "name might be good among their people." There are stories of Brahmins sheltering officers and soldiers in their flight—of simple villagers growing wise and valiant in succor, concealing and defending trembling women and children for weeks at a time—of native servants becoming soldiers in the hour of their masters' sorest need.

There is a vast and precious significance in all these incidents which must not be overlooked, and which we believe will not be overlooked, by England in the work of pacification now before her. The valor by which India was won has rescued India. But something more than valor will be needed either to keep India at all, or to make India worth the keeping. And this more important and efficacious something must be sought for quite outside of those Parliamentary Reforms in the system of Government which the English Press is even now beginning to discuss. No possible exposure of defects in the Company's policy, no possible excoriation of incompetent Crown Officials can turn the edge of that cosmopolitan criticism which is provoked by the failure of England after a century of dominion so to amalgamate her interests with those of her subsidized subjects as to make the revolt of a whole army simply impossible. As we have said from the beginning, so now we repeat, that the radical relations of the English race with the races of Hindostan are at fault in this matter, and that a mightier agency than the magic of Blue Books and Acts of Parliament must be employed to assure the Future, and atone for the Past.

The occupation of India by the English, as a historical fact, is to be paralleled only in the annals of antiquity by the conquests of Rome, and in modern times by the colonization of Spain in the New World, and of Mantchouria in Asia. But it is in the grandeur of the scale upon which these events are cast, alone, that their resemblance to each other must be sought.

Rome established herself in the empires which she overran by the power of an armed civilization. Gaul, Britain, Asia Minor, Egypt, Spain, became Roman; the laws, the manners, the tastes of Rome, overcast the whole temper of these provincial nationalities. Spain subdued Mexico and Peru by an armed conversion. The subjects of the Aztec Emperors and of the Incas passed under the yoke of the Papacy before they reached that condition of abject acquiescence from which it would seem that nothing but an intestine quarrel among their superiors could ever awaken them. The Tartar conquerors of China fastened themselves upon their colossal prize by a still different process. They became themselves Chinese as the Normans became Englishmen and Russians, Sicilians and Frenchmen.

None of these combinations or changes have taken place in India. A century has not sufficed to create an Anglo-Indian population, to Anglicise the Hindoos, or to Brahminize the Englishmen. England still stands upon rather than within her Indian dominion; and it is as true at this day as it was in the time of the apostolic Bishop HEBER, that the influence of the English resident upon the Hindoo population still awakens more of repugnance and resistance than of attraction and assimilation. The good prelate divided the native population into three ranks, on the basis of their moral excellence, giving the first place to those who had never come into contact with the English, the second to those who simply met the English in the common intercourse of life, and the third to those who were engaged in the service, and dependent on the authority of the English. We fear that the episcopal summary holds as good now as when it was first made. Neither by conversion nor colonization has the English genius been able to impress itself upon the land. In the work of conversion India offers difficulties which Christianity has nowhere else encountered. For a pantheistic people absorbs all creeds and digests all differences of dogma with a frightful facility. The miracles of the Apostolic age and the asceticism of missionary life make but a slight impression on people familiar with the transmogrifications of Brahma and accustomed to the self-inflicted tortures of hundreds of devotees. The only point at which the Hindoo becomes intolerant and offers a resistance available for argument, is just the point at which argument is least efficacious. His religion permeates his life, and he is a bigot only in his breeding. The European shocks his taste, his instincts, his decency at every turn. An English ball enlivened by the presence of unveiled ladies, an English dinner fortified by the flesh of sacred beeves, horrify him as much as a drunken orgie in Trinity Church, or a banquet of cannibals at the City Hall would disgust the citizens of New-York. It is not, therefore, surprising that neither the Catholic nor the Protestant should have much disturbed the patient supremacy in India of the Brahminical faith. Gorgeous Goa, and austere Tranquebar have alike disseminated their diverse lights in vain.

Colonization, that other great chemical force, has never been fairly tried. The "Company" for years succeeded in making it impossible; they still succeed in making it undesirable. While the Government insists upon a tax of 45 per cent. upon the land revenue, it is clear that little inducement can be held out in India to the English emigrant and settler.

The task then of pacification and occupation still waits to be done by England in India. A great, a difficult, a questionable task it is, and the interests of mankind demand that it shall not be lightly undertaken nor thoughtlessly prosecuted.

The Anti-Wood Meeting.

The meeting held at, and around, the Academy of Music last evening, of those opposed to the reëlection of FERNANDO WOOD, was one of the largest popular gatherings this City has ever witnessed. We are not in the habit of dealing in terms of extravagance and exaggeration, when speaking of public convocations of this sort, and have always endeavored neither to underrate the gatherings of opponents, nor to overrate those of persons with whose views or purposes we might happen to agree. Yet we feel that we risk nothing in saying that *two* buildings as large as the Academy would not have held the multitude who assembled last night to protest against the election of Mayor WOOD.

The proceedings explained a phenomenon which we noticed yesterday—namely, the absence from the Wood meeting, held at Tammany Hall on Monday evening, of all the leading and influential Democrats of the City. It appeared last night that they are, almost without exception, earnest and resolute opponents of Mr. WOOD's election, and equally resolute in their support of his Democratic competitor, Mr. TIEMANN. The principal speech of the evening was made by Hon. JOHN MCKEON, who is District-Attorney under President BUCHANAN for this District; and he was followed by Hon. D. E. SICKLES—one of the ablest members of the *Democratic Congressional* Delegation, and the confidential friend of the Democratic President. JOHN VAN BUREN sent a letter expressing his thorough sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and the presiding officer was Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, who was elected Mayor of the City by Democratic votes, and has from that day to this enjoyed the fullest confidence of the entire Democratic Party. In the face of such indications as these, it is the height of absurdity to pretend that Mr. WOOD is regarded by the Democrats of this City as their candidate and representative, or that they consider his success essential to the reputation or future prosperity of the Democratic Party.

We asked yesterday special consideration for the resolutions and address of the Wood meeting. We do the same now for the Anti-Wood gathering, which will be found in another column. They are the exact opposite of the others. They state clearly, strongly and in unmistakable terms the many and weighty reasons why FERNANDO WOOD should not continue longer to be the Chief Executive of a City which he has done so much to injure and degrade. They discard and ignore all party considerations and accept the issue which Mr. WOOD himself has tendered,—that of his personal fitness for the office he has filled for the past three years.

This meeting, with its proceedings, was a strong and effective demonstration of the deep interest which the contest has aroused, and of the fixed determination of the most intelligent and influential portion of our citizens to relieve themselves from the baneful rule from which the character and interests of this great City have suffered so much already.

The City Election—Local Interests and Party Politics.

Mayor WOOD's supporters do not show as much courage as he does. With characteristic self-confidence the Mayor himself declares his desire to make the contest purely *personal* in its character. He proclaims his readiness to meet all his accusers face to face; promises at some future day to convince the public of the purity, the unselfishness, the vigorous integrity, the public spirit and the preëminent success and brilliancy of his Administration; and with a degree of assurance that approaches the sublime, declares that he can triumph over all the influences that can be brought to bear against him, by the force of personal character alone. His followers have less faith in his personal virtues. With more prudence, they rather shirk the issue as thus presented,—and endeavor to place the contest upon *party* grounds. They insist with emphasis and fervor, that Mayor WOOD, as the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, must receive the support of every member of that party,—that its honor and welfare are involved in his success, and that his defeat would be a serious blow to its supremacy. It is upon this that they rely;—and the whole burden of their speeches, addresses, resolutions and other proceedings is to urge his reëlection upon party grounds.

This is adroit, and, under the circumstances, absolutely necessary. Unless Mr. WOOD can thus secure the cordial and hearty support of the entire Democratic Party, he has not the ghost of a chance of success. Shining as may be his personal virtues, in his own opinion, they have not so far dazzled the public eye as to secure for him the votes of anybody outside the limits of his political faction. Neither Americans nor Republicans,—nor any of that large portion of our people who seldom vote at all, will vote for Mr. WOOD in the coming contest. There will be a more perfect union of all other parties against him than has ever before been seen in any City election. It is fairly open to doubt whether this combined vote is not fully equal to the full strength of the Democratic Party;—but if that party breaks,—if any considerable number of its members refuse to vote for Mayor WOOD, his defeat is reasonably certain. And it is a conviction of this fact that leads his supporters to bend all their efforts to the single point of showing that this is a strictly *party* contest, and that it must be waged on party grounds.

With that portion of the Democratic Party which blindly follows, wherever it is led, this effort may succeed; but every intelligent, reflecting Democrat knows that it is ridiculous and absurd. The political election of the season has just been held. Every party issue was then fully and fairly tried, and the Democrats of this City achieved a tremendous victory. Is it necessary to fight this battle over again within a month, in order to keep up the prestige of Democratic strength? Must the Democrats show a majority of 20,000 every thirty days, under peril of being considered the minority? Nothing can be more absurd. They have established their party supremacy in this City, firmly and undeniably; and there is no reason why they may not now give some little attention to their own affairs. The coming election has nothing whatever to do with political parties. There is not a single party question involved in it, or that can be affected by its result. The Slavery question has nothing to do with it: the management of State affairs has no connection with it: nor can the issue of it in the slightest degree affect the laws of last Winter concerning City affairs, except, indeed, that the reëlection of Mayor WOOD will do more than anything else to prevent any alteration or amendment of those obnoxious laws. The election is purely a City affair. It concerns exclusively City interests. It relates wholly to the administration of City laws—the protection of life and property in the City—the preservation of the City health—the diminution of City expenses—the reduction of City taxation, and the redemption of the City character. These are the things that deserve attention; and no man who prizes the reputation of the City, or desires it to be well governed, will permit himself to be amused or deceived by those shifts and devices of partisanship.

But besides all this, Mayor WOOD is not the candidate of the Democratic Party of this City. He has secured, it is true, the nomination of a Party Convention;—but the ablest and most influential leaders of the party hold themselves aloof, even if they do not openly oppose his election. They know that there is no man in this State, or in the country, who has inflicted greater injury upon that party, by his attempts to make its welfare subservient to his own personal aggrandizement, than he. They know that his only object in seeking a reëlection now is to establish his own personal domination over it, and secure the opportunity of making it still more completely the slave and the minister of his personal views. They know that nothing but his selfishness kept the members of the Old Police from being appointed on the New;—that in resisting by force the enforcement of the law, he placed himself and, so far as it sustains him in so doing, the Democratic Party, upon the very extreme of the "higher law" platform, for which the Abolitionists are so vehemently denounced; and that in his recent attempt to justify indiscriminate plunder and robbery, he has endeavored to throw upon the Democratic Party the brand of being the enemy of property, and the sworn foe of every man who is laboring to accumulate anything for himself or his children. No party can stand the odium of such doctrines and such practices as he has advanced; and no party that prizes its character and prospects will permit itself thus to be saddled with the responsibility of them, merely for the sake of ministering to the vanity, and aiding the unprincipled ambition of any individual.

INDORSEMENTS.—The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It is a little more than a year since a number of our most eminent citizens (including some of the same who now certify to Mr. TIEMANN's honesty,) presented Mr. WOOD with their assurance of the 'appreciation and gratitude which a generous and intelligent community always cherish for a faithful public officer.'"

Perhaps the *Journal* will be good enough to state the additional fact that quite recently Mayor WOOD has endeavored to secure fresh "assurances" of the same sort from the same persons,—and that he found it quite impossible to do so. They were unwilling to indorse a second time. The experience and observation of a year has not been without its effect upon their minds.

Mayor Wood's Popularity.

There is a vague notion afloat in the public mind that FERNANDO WOOD is invincible. His supporters talk in mysterious tones about his prodigious strength and the certainty of his carrying everything before him, in spite of all opposition. Persons who have been imposed upon by this sort of talk will do well to look back to the record of votes cast when he has been a candidate hitherto. In 1854 the following was the vote for Mayor in this City:

HERRICK (Whig)	[illegible]
BARKER (American)	[illegible]
HUNT (Reformer)	[illegible]
Total Opposition vote	[illegible]
FERNANDO WOOD	[illegible]
Majority against WOOD	17,[illegible]
HORATIO SEYMOUR (for Governor)	[illegible]
WOOD behind the regular Democratic ticket	10,[illegible]

This certainly does not indicate any overwhelming personal or party strength on the part of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. In 1856 he ran again, with the following result:

BARKER, (American)	[illegible]
ISAAC O. BARKER...	
LIBBY, (Democrat)	[illegible]
WHITNEY, (Independent)	[illegible]
Total opposition vote	[illegible]
FERNANDO WOOD	[illegible]
Majority against WOOD	[illegible]
JAMES BUCHANAN for President	[illegible]
WOOD, behind the regular Democratic ticket	[illegible]

The case in 1855 was very little stronger in his favor than in 1854. In both instances *he ran from eight to ten thousand behind the Democratic ticket, and was elected solely and exclusively by the division in the ranks of his opponents.*

These *facts* may be useful to those who would form an opinion as to the probable result of the pending contest.

Things Reported.

THE MAYORALTY.—It is reported that the "Straight-Out Americans," opposed to WOOD and Fusion, intend making a nomination, on Wednesday evening, for the Mayoralty.—*Journal of Commerce.*

While the *Journal* is about it, suppose it notices sundry other "rumors" that are afloat in the community. It is reported, for example, that Mayor WOOD made repeated attempts to have an interview with Mr. COOLEY, in order to persuade him not to withdraw his name. It is reported that he was entirely unsuccessful. It is reported that he authorized a distinguished politician to make sundry *offers* to Mr. COOLEY on the same subject, which offers were contemptuously rejected. It is reported that, since Mr. COOLEY's withdrawal, Mayor WOOD has been very actively engaged in the attempt to persuade certain *disinterested* leaders of the American party to nominate another candidate; and now the *Journal* "reports" that he has succeeded in the endeavor. We hope he has—for he will thus divert to this third candidate votes which otherwise would be cast for him, and will spend money upon them which otherwise might be expended with more effect elsewhere.

It is also reported that Mayor WOOD has been very busy of late in procuring the release from Blackwell's Island of sundry persons who have considerable political influence, which they are now exerting in his behalf. Perhaps, being posted upon the "reports" of the day, the *Journal* can tell us how much truth there is in this.

Obsequies of General Worth.

The 14th Regiment of National Guards of Brooklyn, about 150 in number, Captain [illegible], proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday forenoon, and received in charge the remains of General WORTH, which they conveyed to this City. At the foot of Whitehall-street they were met by Company F of the 71st Regiment, Captain [illegible], consisting of [illegible] men, as an escort. The drum corps of the 71st Regiment, [illegible] in number, had the post of honor in the escort.

The cortège then proceeded up Broadway, the two bands performing the death march. They arrived at the City Hall shortly before 3 o'clock; the coffin was taken from the hearse, and borne upon the shoulders of six men to the Governor's Room. The coffin had a profusion of silver mountings, and was draped in black with silver borders.

A massive and elegantly-engraved plate bore the inscription:

GEN. WM. J. WORTH,
Died
At San Antonio, Texas,
7th of May, 1849,
Aged 55.
U. S. A.

The coat of arms of the United States, in silver, was upon the lid, and below the inscription appeared the Mexican [illegible] of which Order he was a member. [illegible] the names, respectively, of [illegible], Chippewa and Monterey.

When the remains had been put in state, [illegible] set, the doors were opened and [illegible] admitted to take a view of the coffin.

In compliance with an invitation from General SANDFORD, of New-York, Major-General E. [illegible] WARD has issued an order directing the field line and staff officers of the Second Division of New-Jersey Militia to assemble at Jersey City at 9 o'clock this morning, to participate in the ceremonies.

The occasion will doubtless be a memorable one; at least large preparations have been made to make it so. Gov. KING and his staff arrived at the Everett House last night, where Gen. SCHUYLER, of the 7th Brigade and his staff are also quartered—the guests of Gov. KING.

MRS. GEN. WORTH.—Mrs. WORTH, the widow of the distinguished Gen. WORTH, promises to be in New-York on the 25th, to participate in the honors to her husband. The following letter has been received by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. HARRIS:

SIR: Providence permitting, I will, with my family, be in New-York on the 25th day of November, the day appointed for paying the last honors to the memory to my husband. I have no suggestions to make in regard to the arrangements, fully believing that all my wishes will be anticipated by the friends who have thus far taken so deep an interest in the completion of the monument. I should desire to have Bishop POTTER invited to officiate [illegible], and Dr. [illegible], of Philadelphia, and Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, N. J., as friends of the family, the officers and professors of the Military Academy, West Point, and at Governor's Island. If any officers who may be in New-York, who are friends of the family, you will be able to learn through [illegible], at the Quartermaster's office, No. [illegible] street, New-York. I shall be at the St. Nicholas on Monday evening. Should you desire to consult me in reference to any arrangements, I shall be glad to hear from you. [illegible] MRS. WORTH.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1857.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We regret to learn that Mr. JAMES BARROW, JR., [illegible] of Mr. JAMES BARROW, long a vestryman of Trinity Church has disappeared in a manner calculated to excite the liveliest fears of his family and friends. He was last seen on Saturday evening, 21st inst., near the corner of Broadway and Thames-street, on his way to the [illegible] o'clock Staten Island boat, since which he has not been heard of. He was of retiring habits and peaceful disposition, and was not known to have any enemies. In person he was rather tall, [illegible] with full brown beard and bald forehead. He was about 40 or 44 years of age. Any person who may have met him since the time above [illegible] will confer a great favor by sending information of it to the Superintendent of Police, or to the Courier and Enquirer office, No. [illegible] Pearl-street.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs—Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua—Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley.

The United States Naval Forces and General Walker—The Rhyne Island Property, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Hon. Mr. LAMAR, of Texas, some time since appointed Minister to Buenos Ayres, has concluded to accept the mission to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He will not go, probably, before Spring. The power and scope of this mission will be similar to that of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, the purpose being to secure a thorough and effectual settlement of all the Central American questions.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has taken a house here, and will remain during the Winter advising with Lord NAPIER relative to these subjects, and on our general relations with England.

The President expresses much annoyance at the announcement of the arrival of the sloop-of-war Saratoga, which was supposed to be guarding the San Juan River against the filibusters. If it proves that she has returned by order of Commodore PAULDING, commanding the Home Squadron, the Commodore will be called upon for an explanation. There is now no United States vessel at San Juan, and if WALKER's expedition lands there, the public will naturally believe that the Saratoga was withdrawn by prearrangement.

The steamer Susquehanna, from the Mediterranean squadron, is expected daily at Key West, where orders will meet her to proceed immediately to San Juan.

It is said that the District-Attorney of New-Orleans agreed to WALKER's release here on a light bail, by an arrangement with SOULE, without consultation with the Judge. If the record shows this to be true, the President declares that he will remove the District-Attorney immediately.

Attorney-General BLACK has examined the title of the Rhyne Island property proposed to be purchased by the Government for a Navy Yard, and also the transfer of the jurisdiction over it to the United States. Finding them perfectly satisfactory, there is no further obstacle to the purchase.

The gentleman who yesterday had an altercation with the President relative to the delayed decision of a claim, of which he is Attorney, to-day addressed to him a written apology, [illegible] excessive zeal in behalf of his client as an excuse. He is also understood to have formally demanded an apology or explanation from the Attorney-General for his conduct when he interfered between him and the President. S.

[FROM THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Señor Don NAPOLEON ESCALANTE and Señor Don LUIS MOLINO were to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered their credentials as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Government of the United States.

The state of the Government finances presents the only difficulty to the consummation of the New-York City Post-Office proposition. This, however, may probably soon be removed.

The Burning of the Steamboat Rainbow—Seventy-five Persons Lost—A Partial List of the Victims.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Private dispatches, published this morning in the Commercial, give some particulars of the burning of the steamboat Rainbow, when near Napoleon, Arkansas. At the time there were 247 passengers on board, including a large number of coal boatmen on the deck. The wind was blowing a stiff gale when the fire was discovered, and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames. The boat was run ashore as soon as possible, and she there burned to the water's edge. The origin of the fire is attributed to an incendiary among the deck passengers. The total loss of life is estimated at seventy-five persons. All the officers were saved. The steamer [illegible], from New-Orleans, brought those who were saved to Memphis. Among them are THOMAS MADDOCK, J. M. CARSON and JOHN MAYBERRY and wife, of Philadelphia. The boat's books having been destroyed, no list of the lost can be furnished.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 24—2 P. M.

The following-named persons are known to have been lost on the steamboat Rainbow, burned on the 21st instant:

JAMES LAUGHLIN and HIRAM CHARLESTON, Alliance, Ohio.
WM. CHAMBERS, Cincinnati.
JOHN GALLAHER, Salineville, Ohio.
JAMES SHAHAN, Allegheny City.
JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, Pittsburg.
GEORGE CRAIG, Birmingham, Pa.
JAMES MERITT, McKeesport, Pa.
THOS. NEWHOUSE and GEORGE NEWMAN, Carrollton, Kentucky.
A blind man named JOHNSON, and his wife and two daughters, Paducah, Ky.
Mrs. BOYD, Memphis.
An Irish girl belonging to Carrollton, Indiana.

The Opelousas Collision—Lost and Saved.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The Southern mail, from all points, as late as due, has been received.

Among those saved from the wreck of the Opelousas, are G. W. BOWMAN, of New-York, and Captain HILL, of the Army. Fifty-four others were saved, together with the officers and crew of the boat. Among fifteen known to be lost, are Gen. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, and A. J. VOORHEES(?), of New-Jersey.

Effects of the Severe Weather.

NAVIGATION OF THE ERIE CANAL CLOSED.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 24—1 P. M.

The thermometer at noon, to-day, marked 22° above zero. Snow commenced falling shortly after ten o'clock last night, and has continued, without cessation, ever since. A heavy wind is blowing from the west.

The canal is frozen over tight, and navigation at this end of it is suspended.

Our harbor is still open, but it is full of broken ice.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The weather here is moderate. Ice and snow slightly obstruct the Canal to the west of Rochester, but navigation is uninterrupted to that point. There is a probability that boats will get through to Buffalo for a week or ten days to come.

VESSELS DETAINED IN THE WELLAND CANAL.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A large fleet of vessels, bound to this port, with cargoes of wheat, are detained by ice in the Welland Canal. Navigation of the eastward part of the Canal is uninterrupted.

The weather here is cold, and snow to the depth of two inches fell last night.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The following are the names of a few of the vessels frozen up in the Welland Canal: Schooners—Lively, Oneida Chief, L. J. Latham, Queen City, [illegible], Lady Blossom, George Dousman, Star of Hope, [illegible], Cayuga, Carlton, [illegible], Jenny Lind, New-York, Wellington, Harvest, St. Paul, Ocean Wave, Tartar, Lewis Wells, Charles Griswold and Cuba. Propellers—Jefferson, Bay State, Lady of the Lake and Colonist. Many others are frozen in, whose names have not yet been received here.

The weather has set in very cold, and there is now no prospect of a resumption of navigation in the Canal this season.

NAVIGATION AT THE WEST—MARINE DISASTERS.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The propeller Ogdensburg, arrived here from Chicago this afternoon, reports that there is much ice in the Straits of Mackinac, and that she experienced great difficulty in forcing through it.

The schooner John Martin, of Cleveland, is ashore near Presque Isle, and will be a total loss. Her crew were saved.

There is another schooner ashore near the same place, name unknown. She will probably be a total loss.

There are [illegible] of the schooner Seaman, which, it is believed, has been lost on Lake Superior with all on board.

The [illegible] on account of the ice, and navigation is considered about closed.

WEATHER AT BUFFALO AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A heavy snow-storm, accompanied with a very severe Southwest gale, commenced here this morning and continued through the day.

The canal is not yet closed, but unless the weather moderates there will be no further movement of boats from here for the East.

SCHOONERS ASHORE.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The schooners Col. Glover, Belle City and Hirondelle are ashore near St. Joseph.

Collision of Steamer New-York and Schooner E. L. Fay.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamer New-York, from Boston, has arrived here and reports a collision in Vineyard Sound on Sunday, between the steamer and the schooner E. L. Fay, bound for Boston. Both vessels were damaged. The schooner was towed into Holmes' Hole for repairs.

Boston Mayoralty Nomination Declined.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Hon. SAMUEL A. ELLIOTT declines the nomination for Mayor tendered him by the Citizens' Convention.

CHARLES B. HALL, Esq., Cashier of the [illegible] Bank, was this evening nominated by the Citizens' Convention for Mayor.

Election in Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

At our Municipal election to-day the Republicans carried every Ward, and elected their candidate for Mayor by 150 majority.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The United States Mail steamship Nashville, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

The Case of Donnelly, the Murderer.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Application has been made to the Chancellor for a writ of error, to carry the murderer DONNELLY's case before the Court of Errors and Appeals. The application was granted and a decision will be rendered in a few days.

The William-street Murder.

IMPORTANT WITNESS ARRESTED—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

Information was received by the Coroner on Monday afternoon that a sailor, who boarded at a sailors' boarding-house, in Cherry-street, had stated that he was in Mr. VINCENT's place ten minutes before he was murdered, and could identify the murderers. Several officers of the Fourth Ward, accompanied by Officer [illegible], of the Coroner's office, started, Monday night, in search of the sailor, and at a late hour the same night succeeded in finding him on board the Spanish bark [illegible], which was lying in the stream off the Battery, nearly ready for sea. They took him before Coroner CONNERY, at his residence, where he gave his name as JOHN BAROUSE(?). He denied having any knowledge of the murder or the murderers. He stated that he had never been into DRISCOLL's dance-house in his life that he was aware of. He once went into a dance-house in James-street, and that was the only dance-house he ever visited.

Yesterday morning CHARLES BARNES and JOHN EDWARDS appeared before the Coroner and were examined touching the statement that had been made by the prisoner to them concerning his knowledge of the murder of Mr. VINCENT.

CHARLES BARNES, who was first sworn, stated that he was a clerk in the sailors' boarding house No. 29½ Cherry-street, where BAROUSE recently boarded. After the murder of Mr. VINCENT, BAROUSE told him that he was in Mr. VINCENT's place ten minutes before the murder was committed, and could tell the murderers if he should see them. BAROUSE was slightly intoxicated at the time he made the statement. He made his present affidavit not from any vindictiveness against BAROUSE.

Mr. EDWARDS, proprietor of No. 29½ Cherry-street, declared that he did not hear BAROUSE make the statement imputed to him, but others had told him that they had heard him utter such a remark.

The boy, JOSEPH CHAGIOLI(?), was sent for, but could not identify the prisoner. He, however, stated that he was about the size of one of the men whom he saw in Mr. VINCENT's store on the night of the murder.

Mr. HIRSON(?) was also sent for, but he was unable to identify him.

The Coroner, in view of these statements, deemed it proper to commit BAROUSE to await the result of the inquest. He was accordingly sent to the Tombs and locked up.

The Water-street Murder.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF PARTIES IN THE SPANISH CONSUL'S HOUSE—A REWARD—MORE ARRESTS.

The inquest in the case of the murders in the Water-street dance-house, on Thursday morning last, was to have been resumed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Fourth Ward Station-house. The Coroner and Jury were promptly in attendance, together with quite a concourse of spectators. Coroner CONNERY asked Capt. WALLING if he had any witnesses to be examined, and stated that he had been told that one of his men was on the track of an important witness.

Captain WALLING—If one of my men had such information he would very likely go on and get the man.

Coroner CONNERY—Very well; you refuse to do it?

Captain WALLING—No, Sir, I did not refuse anything. I sent my man about the matter as soon as he heard of it, before I received your note. He went over to Brooklyn about it and did not get back until half-past eleven, and it amounted to nothing.

Coroner CONNERY—Very well, Captain, we must work together, you know. I have sent a note to the Mayor, asking him to offer a reward in these cases. If the jury think proper to continue the inquisition, I have no objection, but when the reward is offered we might get more facts.

Captain WALLING—There are two men, as I have been informed, in the Spanish Consul's house that we have never seen. I went to the District-Attorney last night to get his advice about it, and could not find him.

Coroner CONNERY—You can see the men. I will give you an order to the Consul that these men must be seen. Tell him your business.

Capt. WALLING—I will see them, if I have to break the door down; I should make a request to go in, and go in any way.

Coroner CONNERY—I heard that you had arrested two men and had them here.

Capt. WALLING—That was in the William-street business, but we were deceived.

A JUROR—I suggest that inasmuch as there is a probability of there being parties at the Spanish Consul's house, we adjourn until Friday; we cannot bring in anything definite as the case stands now.

Coroner CONNERY—Oh, yes Sir, you can. My manuscript that goes into the District Attorney's office has it sworn positively there is a man who struck the deceased. It is sworn there, you know. I questioned him, you know, and he swore to it. We must go according to what we have written. The truth is, gentlemen, after this passes out of your hands there will be no exertion about it. Perhaps after the reward is offered we may have an opportunity to at least go to work and conclude the one case on Friday and the other on Saturday morning. Mr. [illegible], the counsel for the prisoners in the William-street case, says that the prisoners have been too long confined and he will take out a habeas corpus. I can't help it though; we have done all we can for the calls of justice.

A JUROR—I have heard that it was published in the Times that the landlady had an interview with one of the prisoners at the Tombs.

Captain WALLING—The statement is correct. One of the girls said that one of the men was one of those in the house at the time of the murder, and the landlady checked her. The girl then said that the man looked like him. The first recognition was from the corridor.

It was finally decided to adjourn the inquest until 2 o'clock P. M., Friday. Meantime, the police of the Fourth Ward are instructed to keep up an active search for the murderers. Yesterday afternoon two more of the gang of Spanish soldiers were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. They were confronted with Mr. DRISCOLL and the girls of the dance-house, but neither being identified, they were discharged.

CLOSING THE SCHOOLS.—An impression has gone abroad that the exercises in our public schools would be suspended for the balance of the week, after to-day. An unsuccessful motion to that effect was made at the last meeting of the Board of Education. But the day and evening schools will be open on Friday, as usual. In Brooklyn it is otherwise, the vacation extends to next Monday morning.

Governors of the Almshouse.

At the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, [illegible] petition from Stephen H. Branch was received, read and referred:

To the Honorable, the Board of Ten Governors:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that he is reduced to beggary by the Corporation of New-York, who used his intellectual energies nearly two years, and borrowed $2,000 from him, and have refused to pay him since 1856, although he offered them $2,500 of his claim if they would cancel the residue without further procrastination; that one of his creditors is the widow of George Steers, the renowned architect of ocean habitations, from whom he borrowed a portion of the $2,000 he loaned the Corporation; that Mrs. Steers is near the close of her mortal career, which sorely grieves his heart, as he desired to restore her money before she died, and thus redeem his sacred pledge to her noble husband, and enable her to bequeath it to her three little children prior to her reunion with George in Heaven; that the Aldermen passed his claim by 17 to 2, which the Councilmen defeated by 27 to 7—31 votes being required to pass it; that he is poor, sick and friendless, and literally worn out, and implores admission to the Almshouse, where he will work as much as his health will permit, and will also give you the few dollars he gets per annum from some property his father left him in the form of a life estate; that on his knees and in copious tears he craves an immediate abode in the Poorhouse, where he will not long be expensive as a public pauper, as his feeble pulse hourly warns him to prepare for a mournful journey to Potter's Field. Very sincerely,

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The Bonded Warehouses Broken into Again—One of the Burglars Shot.

The Bonded Warehouse were broken into again last evening at about 11 o'clock. The police discovered that the front grating had been pried open; close watch was kept, and an additional force sent for immediately. When that arrived the police entered the premises, and after considerable search, discovered that the sky-light had been broken open. Believing that the burglars had escaped into the adjoining houses from the roof the search was continued, and on one of them a desperate-looking man, hailing from Boston, was discovered, and when the police attempted to arrest him he tried to escape. He was fired at, wounded severely in the jaw, and finally locked up for the night. On examination of the premises, upwards of 150 gold watches were found in a bag, ready for being carried away. From appearances the police judged that other thieves were secreted in the building, and at a late hour the search was still proceeding.

A Card.

The Five Points' House of Industry will hold as in former years, its annual Thanksgiving festival. A plain, substantial dinner will be provided for the inmates of the Institution, and the children connected with its Day School. The throng of thieving vagabond girls and boys, who have sometimes, by their importunities, obtained admission on these occasions, will be positively excluded, the officers of the Institution having become fully satisfied of the uselessness, to say the least, of feeding a class of children who come but once in the year, and then only for their meal, while their means are so inadequate to provide for those who might be permanently benefited.

In appealing to our friends for assistance, we ask them to send us such things as can be made really useful. We want food of the plainest and most wholesome kind, shoes and stockings to protect the feet of our children, and clothing or material for clothing to keep them warm. We want money to carry forward this work the coming Winter. Let the friends of the poor send or bring us their Thanksgiving offerings. L. M. PEASE.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN CANADA.—The Canadian Premier, Col. TACHE, has retired from office, rendering necessary a dissolution and reconstruction of the Cabinet. The Governor-General has commissioned Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD to form a new Government. Col. TACHE's term of public service dates back to the last war. It is understood that failing health compels his retirement to private life. Simultaneously with the announcement of Colonel TACHE's retirement comes that of the resignation of Mr. LEMIEUX, in the department of Public Works.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES. $50,000 worth of BOOTS AND SHOES, AT RETAIL, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

NO. 312 BROADWAY. GENTS' TIES, SUSPENDERS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. NEW PARIS STYLE SCARFS. Importer's and Manufacturer's Stock of the above goods at retail, 30 per cent. less than cost. CHARLES LUM.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28. At No. 263 Broadway. See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more wareroom were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of wareroom, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857. Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee, Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes: DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction. T. C. SNOW.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

LINUS YALE & HOBBS' BURGLAR PROOF night latches. For sale at No. 157 Fulton-st., One door east of Broadway.

MARRIED.

HURLBURT—SHAYS.—In New-Hartford, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Wm. Allen Fiske, of Lyons, CHARLES F. HURLBURT, of Washington City, to EMILIE F., only daughter of the late Hiram Shays, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

NELLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 23, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA NELLEY, in the 45th year of her age. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Andrew Nelley, No. 250 West 13th-st., without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 23, MARY, youngest child of Frank and Elizabeth Rockwell, aged 1 year and 10 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 4th-st.

BARKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, [illegible] J., son of Smith and Kate Barker, aged 6 months and 20 days. Funeral services at No. 10 Washington-place, on Thursday morning, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

HAWXHURST.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, MARY F. HAWXHURST, aged 69 years. Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Orchard-st., on 5th day, (Thursday,) 26th inst.

HEWITT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 22, FRANCIS HEWITT, in the 46th year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. His relatives, friends and members of the American Chapter, No. 8, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ALLISON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 23, after a short illness, ANNA ROBERTS, daughter of John E. and Jane E. Allison, in the 18th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 30 Oxford-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) 25th inst.

HAVEMEYER.—At Newburgh, on Monday, Nov. 23, EMMA, eldest daughter of George L. and [illegible] Havemeyer. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] West 14th-st.

[illegible] His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Rev. P. S. Chauncey, [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods. Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the GREAT REDUCTION made in the price of their FURNISHING GOODS, would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell their description of goods of FINER QUALITIES AND REGULAR MAKES AT LESS PRICES than any other house in the city, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the NOVELTIES as fast as imported, [illegible] for WEDDING OUTFITS. In their department for Tailoring they have the BEST TALENT IN THE CITY, both as cutters and [illegible], and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but [illegible] with any house in the trade.
BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES for 88 cents.
TUBULAR TIES twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES $1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE $3 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS Collins' regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales. St. Nicholas Hotel.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50 PER CENT. REDUCTIONS FOR CASH. The subscribers will positively offer their ENTIRE STOCK OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c., being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS. Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield Files and Tools, Steel Wire and Magnets, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials, Wrought and Cast Locks, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Silver Plated Goods, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Braham's Cabinet Locks, Safe Padlocks of all sizes, Extra Safe Night Latches and Safe Fastenings for doors, windows, and shutters of every description. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY. CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK. All work warranted, no extra charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold. JAMES C. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., Third block west of Broadway. P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES. CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP. Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where IT WILL BE YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE. COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, HAVING PURCHASED IN EUROPE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SPLENDIDLY-ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, AND BOOKS SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES, Designed expressly for the Wholesale Trade, and not wishing to hold them until the next year, Have concluded to offer this splendid Stock AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Never in the whole course of their business has so fine a Stock been presented, AFFORDING TO PURCHASERS A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO PROCURE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS OR TO PURCHASE LIBRARY BOOKS.

DEMOCRATS! Can you afford to re-elect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he not degrade our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat? IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES. Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 354 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

MESSRS. THORN & OWEN, NO. 414 Broadway, have just received on consignment a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices. They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures. Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 2½ hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC. GREAT CALAMITY IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE. Pure linen goods of the most substantial and approved fabrics, in DRESS GOODS, TABLE CLOTHS, MERINOS, NAPKINS, PARAMATTAS, SHIRTINGS, DE LAINES, SHEETINGS, SAXONY PLAIDS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c. CALICOS, &c., &c. The nature of the assignment made to CHAS. G. HOOK and WELLINGTON CLAPP, of the merchandise now at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., compels them to make unparalleled sacrifices in the price of goods to press the whole to a prompt clearance.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. AT A SACRIFICE. 2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each. 1,500 Gents' White Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each. 300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, at $2 25 per dozen. Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS Below auction prices. Point d'Alencon, Point Applique, Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton and Maltese Sets and Collars, Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d. VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d. Rich and Beautiful Goods, 6-4 wide. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway. Also, Super English Poplins, 6s. per yard.

4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS 4s. PER YARD. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. Will open, this day, another bale Of the above cheap Flannels.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! Beautiful Bayadere SILKS, only 5s. per yard, Worth $1. Also, SILK ROBES at $14, worth $25. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS. Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair. Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD. Rich Chintz Colors. Just opened by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES! Per steamer Niagara, Bought cheap in Lyons under the PANIC, Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 23. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

PARIS FEATHERS. 3,000 DOZEN ASSORTED QUALITIES will be sold low for cash by HOMER & KETCHUM, No. [illegible] Broadway, Corner of Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. CONTINUATION SALE OF [illegible] DRY GOODS! AT A GREAT SACRIFICE! VELVET FLOUNCED and ROBES A QUILLE. The largest and best assortment to be found in the city. At $60, $65 and $90. 300 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES, At $22, $25 and $28. These goods are at about half their real value. 150 pcs. PLAID and CHECKERED SILKS, At 65 cents. SILK VELVETS, All Widths and Qualities, Forty per cent. under regular prices. POPLINS ROBES A QUILLE, [illegible]. SHAWLS. Broche Square and Long Shawls, much under price. BAY STATE WOOL LONG SHAWLS, At $5, worth $8. EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS AND SETS, From Auction—Remarkably Cheap. REAL LACES. Consisting of Point, Point Applique, Honiton and Valenciennes Collars and Sets, at greatly reduced prices. Lace Curtains from Auction; [illegible] De Laines, [illegible] English Merino, [illegible] Hosiery, Linen Sheetings, Toweling, Blankets, Counterpanes, and every description of Housekeeping Goods, proportionably low. N. B.—Mourning Goods of every description always on hand. Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—An immense variety of new styles Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks, and Circulars, MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES! Also, a full assortment of FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, including Broches, Plushes, Chenille, Woolen Plaid, &c., BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Canal-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS!—LINEN DAMasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillow-case Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c., &c., REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—1,000 pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish, AT 5 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS Full and desirable assortment, RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS—Valencias, Poplins, Cashmeres, De Laines, Alpacas, [illegible], Paramattas, Plaids, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHINTZ FRENCH PRINTS—Entirely new patterns, from auction, YARD WIDE, at 1s. 6d. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPECIAL LOT OF RICH SILKS—Just received from auction, WILL BE SOLD AT 6s—COST $2 TO IMPORT! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

VALENCIA AND WOOL PLAIDS! All Choice Styles, MUCH BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at $25
Extra sets of Mink at $30
Extra large Mink capes at .... $[illegible]
Extra large Mink capes, of rich dark shade, at $70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves. Also, Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c. OF GENUINE WELL SEASONED SKINS, AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES. Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing. No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS—NEW CLOAKS, AT COST OF MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE. ONE THOUSAND BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS Will be ready for sale this week. At half the usual prices, as follows:
250 beautiful black beaver circulars at $12
250 beautiful superfine circulars at 14
250 beautiful superfine, with sleeves, at 16
250 extra superlative, with sleeves, at 18
The subscriber having a large quantity of unmanufactured materials, and with a view of giving employment to his hands, has determined for the remainder of the season TO MANUFACTURE NEW CLOAKS Of the very latest Parisian styles, and to sell them for cash AT ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL AND LABOR. Such an opportunity as this has never yet been offered. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FULL-SIZED CIRCULAR CLOAKS, At seven and a half dollars; One thousand do., of thick gray beaver, At nine dollars. One thousand superfine do., at ten dollars, will be added to BULPIN'S great sale, during the present week. At No. 361 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY. BULPIN'S GREAT SALE. 1,000 plush bordered shawls, at 4½ dollars. 5,000 rich chenille do., at 6 dollars. 500 extra superfine do., at 8 dollars. Will be added to the sale of this week. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY. SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST. Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price. Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY. GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS, REGARDLESS OF COST. HUDSON'S BAY SABLES, Some of the richest and darkest in the United States. MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES. We have some Minks of EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY. ROYAL ERMINE and every other description of fur for ladies and children. Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed. Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts., Have marked down and continue To sell their splendid Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, at a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent., for cash.

DRY GOODS. TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION! $60,000 worth of rich SILKS, [illegible] in plain and every variety of fancy styles, [illegible] GOODS, &c., &c. [illegible] being offered regardless of cost, the Assignees feeling [illegible] COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. The Assignees selling for the benefit of creditors at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., [illegible] Dry Goods [illegible] dollars' worth of good, useful and [illegible] Dry Goods for every [illegible] dollars paid to [illegible] public.

NEW GOODS—PRICES FOR CASH BUYERS AT WHOLESALE. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Park-place [illegible] LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE UNION, All of which will be offered at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. [illegible] BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, [illegible] CASSIMERES, &c. HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

THE GREAT RUSH For bargains at DAILEY'S, the celebrated China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures and Silver-Plated Ware dealers, [illegible] Broadway, continues. Why shouldn't it? [illegible] looking at the goods in their show-windows, marked in PLAIN FIGURES. And by reading the following list of prices:
White China Soup Tureens, each [illegible]
White China Covered Vegetable Dishes, each [illegible]
White China High Fruit Baskets, each [illegible]
White China Tea-Sets, 44 pieces [illegible]
Gilt Band China Tea-Sets, 44 pieces [illegible]
Colored and Gilt French China Tea-Sets [illegible]
White China Dinner-Sets [illegible]
Gilt Band China Dinner-Sets [illegible]
Colored and Gilt China Dinner-Sets [illegible]
Colored and Gilt China Dinner-Sets, with elegant painted flowers on each piece [illegible]
Silver-Plated Tablespoons, the dozen [illegible]
Silver-Plated Table Forks, the dozen [illegible]
Silver-Plated Teaspoons, the dozen [illegible]
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns, each [illegible]
Silver-Plated Ice-Kettles, each [illegible]
Silver-Plated Tea-Sets, 6 pieces [illegible]
Go by all means and make your selections at once, for you can save almost FIFTY PER CENT.

$260,000.—GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING! FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY. AT OAK HALL! Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and [illegible] Gold-st. Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars' worth of FINE AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, MUST BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. No wholesale or retail house can offer SUCH GREAT INDUCEMENTS. Come and see. Don't buy until you call. [illegible] THEO. R. DE FOREST.

471 BROADWAY. UBSDELL, PIERSON, LAKE & CO. Will offer THIS MORNING The balance of AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF RICH SILKS AND SILK ROBES A QUILLE, Manufactured expressly for the PARIS MARKET, Consisting of 400 rich silk robes a volants, [illegible]. 300 rich silk robes a quille, [illegible]. 100 rich silk robes a quille, [illegible]. 100 pieces all-boiled plain [illegible]. 75 pieces rich Pompadour figured silks, [illegible]. Also, 200 pieces high lustre [illegible]. N. B.—The above goods were manufactured expressly for the Paris retail trade, and are guaranteed fifty per cent. less than the cost of importation.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! $250,000 WORTH OF VALUABLE FURS. The entire Wholesale Stock of J. B. PHILLIPS & CO. AT RETAIL! THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,) At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway. SABLE AND MINK SETS, FITCH AND STONE MARTEN, ROCK MARTEN, AND FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX. SLEIGH ROBES, GENTLEMEN'S COATS, GLOVES AND COLLARS. And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers [illegible] below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. B. PHILLIPS & CO., Nos. [illegible] Maiden-lane [illegible].

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FURS. The entire stock of JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS, Manufactured expressly for his retail trade. Will be sold at auction, without reserve, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY Nov. 24, 25, 27 and 28, At No. 263 Broadway. Consisting of Cloaks, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Collars, Gloves, Mufflers, Sleigh and Lap Robes. Made from every variety of furs in use. The goods will be open for inspection on Monday, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock. [illegible], Auctioneers.

FURS, FURS, FURS. HUDSON BAY CO.'S FUR WAREHOUSE. Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane. MARK J. KING (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1836, [illegible]) Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of FURS, VALUED AT $400,000, At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days. In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

FURS, FURS. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF J. H. HARLEY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS At retail, BELOW COST. Comprising a full assortment of MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS. Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES. And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES. All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade. AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

FURS—FURS—FURS. GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO. Will sell their entire stock at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND With the times. No. [illegible] Water-st.

3 NECK TIES FOR THE USUAL PRICE OF ONE. Read the prices, then call and see the goods. BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES, [illegible]; usual price 75c. BLACK, FANCY and MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES, twice around; 100 varieties, at 50c. each; usual price $1 25. ENGLISH GARROTE TIES, 30c.; usual price 75c. SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, [illegible] each. NAPOLEON TIES, 45c. to 75c. each. RICH SILK SCARFS, 75c. to $1 75 each. AT RETAIL FOR CASH. SMITH & BROUWER, Importers, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS For Cash or Approved Credit. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 109 Liberty-st., Will close out their Extensive Stock of FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing Magnificent Silk Robes, and Dress Silks; also, French Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids, Cobourgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and a great Variety of Dress Goods. Linens, Blankets and Domestics. Shawls in great variety. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

REMOVAL. $50,000 STOCK OF CARPETS. CLEARING-OUT SALE AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Baize, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination. GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

LACES, LACES. Point laces, Point sets, Chantilly laces, Black lace veils, Valenciennes laces, Coiffures and Barbes, Unequaled in style, and below the European cost. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, Black Silks, Black Silk Velvets, Linens, Table Cloths, Poplins, De Laines, Plaids, &c., purchased recently at auction, and sold at lowest cash prices, wholesale and retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 24 Catharine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF OPERA AND CONCERT
FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
CARLOTTA GRISI,
MADLLE. VESTVALI,
BRIGNOLI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI,
MISS MILNER, MR. PERRING,
GRAND CONCERT
BY
MADAMES and VIEUXTEMPS,
ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS,
BY
MISS MILNER and MR. PERRING,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MLLE. GRISI, LABLACHE, LAGOUTTA, GASSIER.
LA SONNAMBULA.
LA GRISI, LABLACHE, LAGOUTTA, GASSIER.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857.
Doors open at 7½; Performance at 7½ o'clock.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Parquette and First Tier ..... $1.
Second Circle ..... 75 cents.
Family Circle ..... 25 cents.
Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of
JOHN S. GILES,
Treasurer, No. 2 Elizabeth-st.
HENRY H. HOWLAND,
Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 289 Broadway,
and at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
during the day and evening.
Parquette Boxes, seats for ten persons, $20 each, to be had of the Committee.
ZOBAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.,
A. DEVLAMOUR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
JAMES K. WATKINS, No. 27 Cedar-st.,
Committee of Trustees on Benefit.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25,
The celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL as BERTRAND,
The great ANTOINE as ROBERT,
PERONE RAVEL, MARIETTA LANFERITTA,
Gentle Pantaleon,
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
Equitation on the Tiny Rope.
Perone's last Novelty,
BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 75 cents. Upper Boxes 50 cents.
THANKSGIVING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performances.

FIRST CONCERT OF MME. CRAEVER-JOHNSON, the celebrated Pianist from London, at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Immensing success of the thrilling Spectacular Drama.
Fourth week of representation.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1857,
(and every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE.
Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lancourt, Miss Laura Keene
Quintin, the Wild Flower of Mexico,
Marie de Lancourt,
Pedro, an adventurer, Geo. Jordan
Pierre del Rio,
Rambaud, a Sailor, J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lancourt, Capt. of the Urania, Mr. Wheatleigh
On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 26, there will be an extra representation of THE SEA OF ICE, for the accommodation of families and schools, at 2½ P. M., doors open at 1½.
Balcony Chairs, secured during the day, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, the great drama of FAST AND PRESENT, with Mr. Bourcicault's brilliant adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, being its twenty-fourth representation—Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mr. Norton, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Vernon, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Peak Leonard ..... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Mark Meadows ..... Mr. F. S. Conway
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1857,
TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.
Charles Rocket, his original character ..... Mr. C. Mathews
PATTER VERSUS CLATTER.
Capt. Patter, with songs, his original character,
A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
Christopher Strap ..... Mr. W. Davidge.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THE COMEDY BILL.
Last night for some time of the two popular pieces, owing to the production of various novelties now in preparation.
WEDNESDAY— SERIOUS FAMILY.
Amphrosia Stark ..... Mr. Burton
Mrs. Delmaine, Miss Denin, Capt. Maguire, Mr. Fisher
TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles ..... Mr. Burton
TO MORROW—Thanksgiving Day and Night—Two Grand performances. See other advertisement.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. Eddy
Box-office and Parquette-seats: Pit ..... 12 cents.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Nov. 25,
To commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S
great triple troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled the
MONKEY OF MADRID.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
LOTTERY TICKET.
To be followed by the Drama of
ROB ROY.
After which the Fairy Drama, entitled
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of the
DUTCH GHOST.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, our American Sculptress,
is now on view at the exhibition of
THE BRITISH ART,
in the new gallery of the National Academy of Design.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, will be remarked as
THE MERRIEST DAY OF EVERY ALMANAC,
when all assume greatly all tastes and beautiful hearts.
Performances of
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR.
Commencing this day and evening, I shall introduce an array of CHASTE AND INTELLECTUAL ENJOYMENT for the less fastidious, as well as UNPRECEDENTED ARRAY of HOLIDAY GRATIFICATIONS, presented in the following will be the attractive entertainments for THANKSGIVING DAY in the Lecture Room:
MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the mirth-provoking comedietta of THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
AFTERNOON, at 3, and also at 6 o'clock, the sterling drama, entitled THE QUEEN'S PAGE; or, [illegible]
AFTERNOON, at 3 and 7 o'clock, the deeply interesting American drama, written by Mr. H. Watkins, OUR COUNTRY'S SHIELD; or, the Mechanic and the Volunteer, Herman Grey, the mechanic and volunteer, Mr. H. Watkins; Julia Hartley, the orphan ward of Mr. Bunce, THE IRON BALCONIES and widows of the Mexican war will be thrown open (without charge to visitors) for the use of those who desire a perfect view of the procession and other ceremonies attendant upon the Worth Obsequies. The AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12.

EMPIRE HALL, BROADWAY.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
Two exhibitions daily, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock in the evening. On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, magnificently illustrated by a grand series of paintings portraying the wonders of the POLAR REGIONS. WEDNESDAY, Evacuation Anniversary, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and 8 in the evening. THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, 3 Exhibitions, commencing at 3 and 8 o'clock. SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock and 8 in the evening. Admission 25 cents; children half price.
POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, HARTWEGSON OF MUSE.
Hiram and his Wives are a few among the hundred beautiful works of art, which form the Rhenish-Art Gallery, located over the Empire Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION STILL open and machinery in operation daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 10 o'clock. The Fountains will be lighted for the large Gold Medal to be distributed on the 15th of December next. For privilege of entering new in [illegible] W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway, New-York. This wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The Great Permanent Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
Much superior Elocutionist, will have the honor to deliver his new and original Satire, in verse, written by himself, and entitled, COMMON SENSE, OR A DASH AT THE DONNES OF THE DAY, for the first and only time in New-York, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant, at 8. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 50 cents; at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 639 Broadway, and at the New-York Hotel and Everett House.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which time and place all persons have been notified to attend, the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who invited the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS ROSEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. THORER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A meeting of Stockholders in New-York, will be held at 12 P. M. on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at the office of the Central Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., to confer on the subject of the annual election of Directors, and arrangements a ticket to be supported by personal attendance at Albany, or by proxy.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Corps will assemble at Head-Quarters, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., to celebrate the day. The Brooklyn Veterans, under the command of Col. HAZELBROOK, are respectfully invited to join with us on the occasion. By order. A. W. JONES, Colonel.
Wm. COREISE, Adjutant.

SIX LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ISAACS FREE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, REV. ALVAH GUION RECTOR, ON THURSDAY EVENINGS.—The first Lecture, *The Law of Periodic Rest*, will be delivered by Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, in Congregational Church, South 9th-st., near 5th-st., Williamsburg, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The other five Lectures will be delivered in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th-st. and 4th-st., (only three squares from the Sands-st. cars,) by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, of New-Haven; Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New-York; Rev. D. A. Tyng, of Philadelphia, and Rev. E. A. Washburn, of Hartford. Tickets, full course, $1. Single Lectures 25 cents, at the door.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.—AT THE FIVE POINTS MISSION Site of the Old Brewery, on THURSDAY, Nov. 26.
Interesting exercises in the Chapel, by the children, commencing at 2 P. M.
Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., Rev. J. B. HAGANY, Rev. J. A. ROCHE and others. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Articles of food suitable for the occasion thankfully received. N. MEAD, No. 61 Park-st.

THE ANNIVERSARY OBSEQUIES OF Rev. MICHAEL CURRAN, late Pastor of Astoria, L. I., will be celebrated at St. James Cathedral, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend. Rev. Dr. McCAFFREY, President of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, will preach the panegyric.

THANKSGIVING.—THERE WILL BE PUBLIC service in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., TO-MORROW, commencing at 10 A. M. A sermon appropriate to the times will be preached by the pastor.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL REPEAT (by general request) his Lecture on *London*, in the Rutgers Institute, THIS EVENING, 25th inst. Tickets purchased for the first lecture will answer also for the second delivery.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—Rev. Dr. CHAPIN will deliver a Thanksgiving discourse TO-MORROW, at the usual hour, at the church No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' Club, meets on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, instead of the 26th, by mistake. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION OR TRAVEL.—AN ENGLISH Lady desires an engagement where she can utilise her education, which has been directed by the most eminent Professors of Europe. She can offer the highest recommendations and a Diploma accorded by the London University. She is conversant with most of the European languages, having studied each in its respective capital. No objection to go to California or South. Address V. D., care of E. BOTTON, No. 291 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY capable of teaching English, French and music and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127, Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now close for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

DEVOIAGNS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a store at
No. 223 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, by retail only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
MEAT,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 223 Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—S. CHATFIELD, Merchant Tailor, being established for many years on Broadway, in the fashionable business, is now selling his stock of elegant cloth garments, from 25 to 30 per cent. less than his former prices. N. B. A new style of overcoat will be offered this week.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. SIDMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE GOLDEN RULE BANK WILL BE [illegible]
[illegible]
John W. Smith, [illegible]
Samuel McCracken, [illegible]
H. Smith, [illegible]
Andrew Long, [illegible]
A. W. Beldell, [illegible]
A. W. Conner, [illegible]
James Bailey, [illegible]
O. W. Brewster, [illegible]
Wm. E. Dodge, [illegible]
Wm. Sanford, [illegible]
Wm. McDermott, Edward Morgan,
H. Brown, [illegible]
H. Gloncester, [illegible]
John Harris, [illegible]
W. Searle, [illegible]
Robert Weaver, [illegible]
Geo. Lodge, Alson Brown,
John Stewart, Michael Conlin,
[illegible] Hudson,
[illegible] Geo. N. Fuller,
[illegible] Amos Knight,
John Craig, Daniel Murray,
Wm. Michaels, [illegible]
Jas. Jackson, Wm. Bennett,
Benjamin Wilkinson, Henry Morris,
Samuel Hunt, Wm. Porcher,
John B. Studley, Theodore Young,
Wm. Haggerty, Jacob E. Brown,
Philip Lennon, D. Van Buskirk,
Wm. Mitchell, John P. Hutchinson,
Thomas Chetwalt, John Pierce,
Dennis Brennan, Wm. Hogeboom,
Timothy Golden, Adam Tate,
Chas. Rodway, Henry Bokeel,
Henry Lyon, Jacob L. Bennett,
Samuel Hopper, [illegible] Smalley,
Thomas Flanagan, [illegible] Smalley,
Edward Barbelle, [illegible] Willis,
Archibald Lucas, James Swackhamer,
Chas. W. Conroy, Wm. Hoagerty,
Thomas Adams, D. C. Lent,
Geo. Ryan, Geo. Bailey,
H. W. Healey, S. A. Cole,
David Wisner, John Ferguson,
Abram Dilan, [illegible] Roy,
John Green, Wallace Van Wert,
Thomas Accingham, Jabez Bunker,
Hugh Jackson, James Quigley,
John Gilbert, Henry West.
W. H. Overton,

FIRST DIVISION, NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.—Division Orders.—New-York, Nov. 17, 1857.—Since the issuing of the Divisional Orders of the 14th November, the Common Council of the City has made arrangements to remove the remains of Major-General WORTH, on that day, from Greenwood Cemetery to the Monument erected in his honor at the junction of Broadway and 25th-st.
The Parade and Review in commemoration of the day will take place at 11 o'clock, noon, the 25th, as directed in Division Orders of the 10th inst.
All Military Corps from other cities or villages desirous of participating in the ceremonies of the day, will report to the Division Inspector upon the Battery, at half o'clock A. M.
After passing the City Hall, the Division will form line in Broadway with the right on Battery-st., and will wheel into column with the left in front, as soon as the funeral procession is formed.
The line of march will be up Broadway to the Monument, from marching which the Division will form line on the west side of Broadway, until the Body with the civic procession has passed.
The 7th Regiment is detailed as a Guard of Honor for the occasion. Col. Vosburgh will detail a detachment to receive the Body at the City Hall, on Monday, 24th M., and is responsible for it until the procession is formed.
Col. Vosburgh will make his requisition upon the Commissary-General for three rounds of blank ammunition for his regiment.
The Major-General by request of the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, respectfully invites the officers of the Old Guard of the United States Army, to participate in the ceremonies to be performed by the Committee upon the removal of the remains to the Monument, to commence on the 25th of November inst., at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M.
The Major-General also invites the several Corps of Uniformed Militia Troops within a convenient distance of the City, desirous of participating in the funeral honors to be rendered on the occasion, to report themselves to the Division-Inspector of the First Division upon the Battery, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely.
The Military Corps of Albany, Troy, and Hudson, the former at the request of the Adjutant-General Wetmore, are respectfully invited to attend.
All Officers of the Militia, not on duty, are invited to assist in the ceremonies, and will report at the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order of MAJ.-GENERAL SANDFORD,
R. C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

AMERICAN GUARD.—SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.—HEAD-QUARTERS, New-York, Oct. 16, 1857.
REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 12.
In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, the officers and members of this Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble in the Armory in full uniform, for parade, on Wednesday, the 25th inst.
The line will be formed in Broome-st., right on Broadway, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
The Band and Field music will report to the Adjutant, at the Armory, at 9¼ o'clock.
The Music Committee are directed to have the drums covered with black crape, or thin black serge, by the 24th inst.
Quarter-Master Buckingham is directed to make requisition upon the Commissary-General for 1,200 rounds blank cartridges for the Regiment.
The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel at the Armory, at 9¼ o'clock.
Upon this occasion, the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, for the funeral obsequies of the late lamented and gallant Major-General Worth, whose remains are to be taken from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery, and deposited in their last resting place, beneath the monument erected by the Common Council of this City, have, by a unanimous request, desired Major-General Sandford to detail the 71st as a "Guard of Honor," which having been acceded to, the Regiment, upon this occasion, will have the high and distinguished honor of guarding the last mortal remains of the hero to the tomb, where he will rest, surrounded by his fellow-countrymen, by whom he was loved so well.
By order of COL. A. S. VOSBURGH.
A. G. DEBARRIZ, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monument, respectfully announce to the Public that on the 25th instant—on which occasion General Worth's remains will be interred—the procession will move from the Park at 12 M., and will proceed up Broadway to 14th-st., to 8th-av., up 8th-av. to 25th-st., the site for the erection of the Monument, in the following order, viz:
1. The military of this and other cities under the command of Major-General Sanford.
2. The officiating clergymen.
3. The pall-bearers and funeral car drawn by sixteen white horses, and the 71st regiment, Colonel Vosburgh, as guard of honor.
4. Horse of Gen. Worth, caparisoned and led.
5. The relatives and friends of the deceased.
6. The Mayor and Common Council and Corporation Officers.
7. The Mayor and Common Council and Corporation Officers of Brooklyn.
8. The Officers of the late War with Mexico, mounted, and First Regiment New-York Volunteers.
9. Soldiers of 1812.
10. The United States Officers, both military and civil.
11. The Society of Free and Accepted Masons.
12. The Cincinnati Society.
13. The Tammany Society.
14. The Firemen.
15. The Civic Societies and Citizens.
The solemnities to be observed at the monument will be as follows:
1. The receiving and depositing of relics in the box which is to be placed in the corner stone.
2. The oration to be delivered by his Honor the Mayor.
3. The religious ceremonies and benediction by Rev. Dr. Vinton. He is associated with Rev. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, N. J., and Rev. Dr. SPRENG, of Philadelphia.
4. The dedication ceremony by the Masonic Fraternity.
The ceremonies will then conclude by the firing of three volleys by the 71st Regiment, Col. Vosburgh, "the Guard of Honor for the day."
The arrangements of the day will be under the command and direction of the Committee.
The Committee also respectfully make the following requests, viz.:
That the several persons having charge of the Church and fire-alarm bells in the City will cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 11 M. until the close of the ceremonies.
That the owners and masters of vessels in the harbor and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the City will display their colors at half-mast from 12 o'clock M. until the close of the ceremonies.
That our fellow-citizens will close their several places of business during the day.
That the owners and proprietors of public and private conveyances will cause their vehicles to be kept out of the following-named streets, which the various organizations will form in, viz.: Whitehall-st., Broadway and Parkrow.
The clergy and pall-bearers are requested to meet in the Council Chamber, at 11 A. M., on the day in question.
The relatives of the deceased are requested to meet at the Governor's Room, at 11 A. M.
The civic societies, firemen, &c., &c., are requested to form in Centre-st., the right resting on Chambers-st.
The citizens generally can have a fair opportunity of viewing the procession from the south side in front of the Hall, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., as the Committee have made suitable arrangements with the police to admit every person to pass around the car, and behold the scene.
All persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the monument, can do so by delivering them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
WM. WILSON,
PETER PULLMER,
W. W. COULTER,
ORISON BLUNT,
PETER COX WYORD,
ELLIS P. HEMPHILL,
GEO. W. WARNER,
CHAS. DOTY,
W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN ROYT HOYT, Agent for seamen's retreat for Newark, N. J., and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and trucking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain ROYT HOYT, who will, at such meetings, as may be deemed best for the interest of all concerned.

OFFICE OF SECURITY OF TAPIS, (New-Creek Works,) 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 11 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all dues remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not approved. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT THE ANNUAL ELECTION [illegible]
[illegible]
Dated New-York, Nov. 10, 1857.
[illegible]

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, dated the 14th day of November, 1857, [illegible]
[illegible]
RICHARD CROKER, President.
ALEXANDER [illegible], Attorney.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, at the Office of the Board of Commissioners of Sewers and Fire-alarm Telegraph, in the City of New-York, until Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing and delivering at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, at the Public School House No. 16, in Ninth Ward, in said City, the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed by the public interests to be so, the time may be extended by signature of the committee attached. Forms, &c., &c.
B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
F. W. SCHIEFFELIN,
F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS, } Building Committee.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freeman, N. Y., on the certificate No. 2,402 for 10 shares Hudson River Railroad Company, has been lost, and the said Vredenburgh died last August, and I mailed on the 5th day of April last to this City having alleged, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of said lost one.
New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.

MASONIC.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 22, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Monument erected to the memory of our late distinguished brother, Major-General William J. Worth. By resolution of the R. W. Grand Lodge the brethren are requested to appear, as far as possible, in full regalia and white aprons, with masonic clothing. By order.
R. F. MINARD, M. W.
JOHN SEYMOUR, Secretary.

MOSAIC.—THE BRETHREN OF MOSAIC LODGE No. 68, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the lodge room, No. 697 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to participate in the funeral ceremonies in honor of Major-General Worth. Such lodges as do not intend uniting in the service of the day are cordially invited to join with us on the above occasion. By order. J. HODGMAN, W. M.
F. P. VERMILYE, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF LA FAYETTE Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, (Gothic Room,) Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Monument erected to the memory of Major-General Worth.
WM. WORTH, JOHN REED, W. M.
W. HOWLAND, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MANHATTAN Lodge, No. 457, are requested to meet at their Lodge room, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to participate in the dedication of the Worth Monument. The members are earnestly requested to be present. By order. GEORGE DEREMHAN, W. M.
G. S. BEES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF NAVAL LODGE No. 69, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge-room, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 11 A. M., punctually. Brethren of such lodges who do not parade are respectfully invited to join with us in the ceremonies of dedication of a monument to the memory of Major-General Worth. By order.
J. T. COUENHOVEN, W. M.
J. O. WITTEMAN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 487, F. A. A. M.—The members of the above Lodge are notified to meet at the room No. 207 Bowery, to form in procession, to attend the Worth Monument Celebration, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., Nov. 25.
Members of other Lodges respectfully invited to join with us. By order. HENRY E. JACKSON, W. M.
CHAS. W. OSTWELL, Secretary.

MASONIC.—CHARTER OAK LODGE, NO. 263, F. A. M.—The members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 263 are requested to meet at their room, O. F. Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to participate in the dedication of the Worth Monument. The members are earnestly requested to be present at the above hour. By order of GEORGE YOUNG, W. M.
Geo. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

MASONIC.—POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 248, F. A. M.—The officers and members are requested to attend a special meeting at their lodge-room, No. 318 Avenue D, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of joining in the obsequies of Major-General Worth. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. JOSEPH W. LITTLE, W. M.
WILLIAM PENNEY, Sec.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF INDEPENDENT Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, are notified to assemble at their room (Masonic Temple, corner Broome and Crosby-sts.) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11½ o'clock, to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating the monument to Major-General W. J. Worth. By order.
WM. DELACY, Sec. JOHN V. HENRY, W. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF EASTern Star Lodge, No. 221, are hereby summoned to assemble at their rooms, No. 207 Bowery, THIS DAY, Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to participate in the ceremonies in honor of Gen. Worth. By order.
JOHN BRUSELL, Sec. J. F. WELLS, W. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CYRUS LODGE No. 209 of F. & A. M., are requested to attend at their Lodge-rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock precisely. By order. GEORGE CLARKE, W. M.
ROBT. A. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

AMITY LODGE NO. 323, F. A. M.—THE members of Amity Lodge are requested to assemble at the Lodge Room, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts., on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Major-General William J. Worth.
HENRY W. TURNER, W. M.
JOHN J. TEDALL, Secretary.

NEPTUNE LODGE NO. 317, F. A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 424 East Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 11½ A. M., in full regalia, with sashes on the left arm, for the purpose of participating in the Dedication Ceremonies of the Worth Monument. By order. G. W. THURBER, W. M.
G. L. MCLEAN, Secretary.

PUTNAM LODGE NO. 238, F. A. M., WILL meet at Corinthian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Worth Monument. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. R. H. WELCH, W. M.
F. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

O. U. A.—THE MEMBERS OF AMERICAN CHAPTER, No. 4, O. U. A., are requested to appear at the Chapter Room, in full regalia, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, FRANCIS HEWITT. By order.
JOHN HEWITT, Jr., Sachem.
HENRY LUDLAM, Jr., C. of the O.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—AT TAMMANY HALL, ON MONDAY evening, a pocket-book, containing a sum of money and sixty months' note of the Stafford Oil Company in favor of Anson Herrick for $25 10. All persons are cautioned from negotiating said note as the payment has been stopped. The holder of the pocket-book will please remit through the Post-Office the private papers and the note to me at the *Irish American* Office, No. 51 Beekman-st.
WM. L. COLE.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST in Grand-st., between East Broadway and Orchard-st., a gold locket, with two daguerreotypes. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner and the above reward, by returning it to No. 203 East Broadway.
J. D. JACKSON.

FOUND—ON MONDAY, 23D INST., A SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by applying at No. 21 Gordon-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES LEAR, who came to this country late from Gilbertstown, Tyrone County. He was a native of Alverstoke, Hampshire, England. Last places of residence, Patterson, Putnam County, and Avondale, Chester County, Penn. Age 28; by trade a tailor. Last heard from May 6, 1853. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents. Address Box No. 200 Post-Office, Cambridgeport, Mass.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, BUSINESS, STOCK and fixtures of one of the oldest established Family Grocery Stores in New-York, now doing an extensive business, in one of the best locations in the City. This is a chance for those desirous of entering the business that seldom occurs. Apply at the store No. 308 Fourth-st.

TO BOOK DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 in cash to invest in the book business, would buy out a small concern already established, if favorable terms were offered. Apply at No. 23 Fifth-st., 3d floor.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 70 WILLIAM, NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. H. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 154 Nassau-st. Naturalized citizens may produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

BOARDING.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
No. 2 CONSTITUTION-PLACE,
Near the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, E. D.
BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR [illegible]
BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASAN[illegible]
BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO [illegible]
BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLE[illegible]
BOARDING.—A FAMILY IN 8TH-ST., NEAR [illegible]
BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH [illegible]
BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING [illegible]
BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A [illegible]
BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO [illegible]
BOARDING.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN [illegible]
BOARDING.—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN, A [illegible]
BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, [illegible]
BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND [illegible]
BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM [illegible]
BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM [illegible]
BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING [illegible]
BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASANT [illegible]
MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]
MURRAY HILL.—NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Rooms to let, in suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without board, and private table, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.
MURRAY HILL.—NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with or without board, and private table, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.
NO. 28 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor, a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.
NO. 26 LAMARTINE-PLACE—WEST 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., a suite of 4 rooms on the second floor to let with board, or parade or together, to a good family, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath connected by hot and cold water. Situations in Manhattan connected by cars and stages to all business parts of the City.
BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—ONE OR two young men can be accommodated with partial board in a private family; breakfast and dinner at 6 o'clock, and three meals on Sunday. Pleasant location, and convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 108 West 30th-st., between 6th and Bleecker.

AUCTION SALES.

HOLIDAY AUCTION SALES OF FURS,
By order of the assignees on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, At the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., BY IRVING & WATKINS.
Comprising every description of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs.
Also, a splendid assortment of SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES.
Ladies, please call and examine.
Opened for inspection THIS DAY.

E. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, part of which has been removed for convenience of sale; consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., &c. Also, crockery, cutlery, carpets, silvers, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—AUCTION CARD.—To parties in want of first-class rosewood Furniture, &c. Elegant house-furnishing articles. The undersigned will offer for unreserved sale, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the choicest and most valuable collection of superb carved rosewood furniture of every description, and magnificent parlor decorations that has been offered at auction in this City during the past year. Comprising the entire contents of the elegant furnished residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., the whole of which will be for cash, and every article in the house will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. It is unnecessary to say anything in regard to the worth or elegance of the furniture to parties who intend visiting this sale, as personal examination will be the only satisfactory proof of its intrinsic worth and real elegance. Catalogues will be furnished purchasers at the door on the morning of sale.
Parlors furnished throughout in solid rosewood.—Superb carved rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with landscapes of real pearl, satin stool and cover; parlor furniture en suite, double and single, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, comprising four full suites; rosewood Elizabethan etageres, with marble tops; French divans covered in medallion tapestry; rosewood chairs to match; six elegant mantel and pier mirrors, mounted in ormolu; French brocade drapery and lace curtains, marble mosaic secretaire, rosewood what-nots, with plate backs, center, pier and sofa tables, with Egyptian and statuary tops; sixteen rooms and gardens richly carpeted; magnificent Bohemian and Chinese vases and ornaments, marble busts and figures, paintings elegantly mounted, embracing foreign and home scenery, on marble and canvas, with a variety of other splendid parlor furniture not mentioned.
Also, splendid rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, French mattresses, marble-top bureaus, commodes, washstands, Cheval glasses, library and secretary bookcases, with every description of chamber furniture. Dining-room furnished throughout with oak; rich cut-glass, solid silver, &c. Also, elegant chandeliers, heaters, ranges, &c. To commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at Brokers' Board. In order to prevent fictitious quotations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales, Mr. Nicolay has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE. Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, which can be obtained at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock [illegible] THIS DAY at 12½ [illegible]

F. C. [illegible], Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Depot, No. 152 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Alex. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and [illegible] THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners, for a description of which see catalogue. Terms [illegible] to be removed before the 15th day of December [illegible]. Catalogues can be had of the [illegible] at the Office of the Commissioners, [illegible] and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON.
Nov. [illegible], Commonwealth Building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Three first-class brown-stone desirable lots, situated on the southerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 200 feet east of 5th-av., each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $6,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 3 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $1,500 Hypothecated 7 per cent. bonds of the Northern Central Railway Company of Baltimore, Maryland and Pennsylvania, due 1885; [illegible] Importers and Traders Bank; also, 12 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad Co. stock.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION—OF LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.—RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 150 Chambers-st. [illegible]

[illegible] DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] Republic, Grocers', Firemen's, and other desirable Insurance Stocks; also, Rome and Watertown, and other Railroad Stocks.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Mosby vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court-house, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 380 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FIFTH-AV.—A first-class brown-stone house, 27x60 feet, with full lot, free of all incumbrance, finished in the best manner, with rosewood doors, &c. Good first bonds and mortgages will be taken in payment, if desired. Apply to A. J. STURTEVANT, No. 14 East 20th-st., or to N. T. HIGBIE, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick, high basement, house and lot, No. 40 East 29th-st., built by day's work; has gas and Croton, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A part can remain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSE AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 128 William-st., corner of Fulton.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE COMPTON HOUSE, corner of 3d-st. and 4th-av. It has restaurant, billiard and reading-rooms, with all the modern improvements, and eighty-one hundred, with mostly single rooms. For particulars, &c., inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stand No. 28 Washington-market.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWXEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 61 Chatham-st.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

FARM WANTED IN IOWA OR WISCONSIN, of about 160 acres with house. Any person having a Farm in either of these States may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, giving full particulars of the character of the land, its location, improvements that are upon it, and terms of sale. G. M., Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:
£120—6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 8 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,080 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.
ALSO,
Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under law of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan. 1, 1860, when they become principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after that date.
The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not admit of a doubt, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the State debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 10 years.
On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,500,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed [illegible] preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next. [illegible], Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 30 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$4,500 WANTED—ON PROPERTY WORTH $10,000 in the village of Yonkers; buildings new; first mortgage; a liberal bonus will be given. Address J. Y., Yonkers Post-Office.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$30,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on City property worth $100,000. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 18th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required [illegible] of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN [illegible], Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Ira Harris, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Bank of Hornellsville, and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th day of October, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York; and all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same, in writing and in detail, to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
SELAH SQUIRES, Receiver.
H. M. BARNARD, Attorney for Receiver.
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IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March [illegible], 1857.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to the [illegible] individual Banker, (Thurston Banker, [illegible], Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 16th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, A. D. 1857.
H. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 60 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

HATTERS' BANK, BETHEL, CONN.—THE bills of this Bank are redeemed at the Banking Office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 230 Broadway, at one per cent. discount.

GRAPES.—UNDERHILL'S ISABEL AND CAtawba Grapes, for families, in boxes of 15 to 45 pounds, for Winter use, for sale at No. 293 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 2, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9¾ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¾ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
9 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 6 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¼ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¼ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 6½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 6:30 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, At Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 86th-st., enters upon its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twenty pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which an opportunity [illegible] the acquirement of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.
REFERENCES—Rev. Morgan Dix, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. Wiley, No. 9 19th-st.; Prof. Crosby, University of New-York; Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. 88 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. Butler, No. 111 Broadway.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at this school, at No. 108 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

1,000 NEW PUPILS AT $1 FOR TEN writing less out of one hour each. Names must be entered and the dollar paid this week, at the Academy, No. 362 Broadway, or at the new hall No. 500 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on [illegible]

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Needs Male Teacher. Bill per Term, $34 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 281 6th-av., by its author, E. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 12 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—Boston Commonwealth.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, at cost for cash, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 326 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREATEST CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted in perfect order; been used a few months; cost $600; will be sold for $250; can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway.
H. WARREN.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT piano, but little used, Pabst & Co., makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassments, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANO WANTED—NUNNS & CLARK'S MANUfacture, 7-octave. Cash payment. Address J. G., office of this paper.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

KEROSENE OILS AT NO. 69 BEAVER-ST.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:				LEAVE HAVRE:			
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov.	14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov.	17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec.	12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec.	15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan.	9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan.	12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb.	6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb.	9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h.	6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h.	9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April	3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April	6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May	1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May	4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May	29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June	1.
				Fulton,	Tuesday,	June	29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 500f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 9th December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Dec. 19.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RANKIN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. [illegible]

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamship FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin .... $80 | Second Cabin $60
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, via:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 30 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on Wednesday, Dec. 2.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.
FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS,
No. 50 Broadway.
Shippers to California are hereby notified that our next Express will be forwarded per United States Mail Steamship
GRANADA,
S. P. GRIFFIN, Commander,
ON
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2,
At 2 o'clock P. M.,
and that no freight will be shipped on the regular day, December 5th, per steamer *Northern Light.*
The contents and value of packages must be made known, to enable us to clear at Custom House.
Goods shipped in bond.
Small packages and letters will be received as usual, until SATURDAY, Dec. 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M., and forwarded per NORTHERN LIGHT.
Drafts at sight on San Francisco in sums to suit purchasers. FREEMAN & CO., No. 50 Broadway.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
E. B. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 34 Catharine-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The accumulated testimony of thousands certifies that for purifying the blood and the cure of Scrofula, cutaneous and eruptive diseases, nothing equals SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents—BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public [illegible]
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.
To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As these persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 22 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.
The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be read by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
"We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 9 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 58 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhoea, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHEA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, [illegible]

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, [illegible] of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 564 Broadway, corner 16th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 8 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL [illegible] SIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, wishing health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. [illegible] ADAMS, Box No. 126 Charlestown, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
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Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARRICCINE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at
WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 418 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES; trot in three minutes together, and perfectly sound; also, buggy, harness and robes. Inquire of P. CLARK, Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR VERY STYLISH COACH horses, sold for want of use. Also, harness and barouche. Inquire Metropolitan Stables, for three days, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A YOUNG BAY horse, seven years old, sound and kind, warranted in every particular. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 18th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.
We call especial attention to the quality and extra gloss of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Wareroom, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN C. BOECKEL vs. FREDERICK A. COE, Charles Wood, Abijah R. Tewksbury, Mary E. Boeckel, Mary Ann Pratt, Benjamin Phillips, Alfred M. Briendage, Ivory Lord, Caroline Gamprecht, Charles Thurston, Thomas F. Sears, Luther A. Hill, John F. Whitney, Thomas Craven, Oliver Carman, Daniel W. Middleton, Christiana Lippencott, Adolph Sondreck, Frederick Rauh, Charles Smith, William S. Brokaw, R. G. Makin, John Morrison, John H. Hazell, Andrew Armstrong, Depuyster D. Austin, John and William Dixon, A. Gerald, Cummings Hale, J. Ransom, Wm. T. Robinson, Baruch Rothschild, James Worsen, John H. Simmons, F. Bastedler, John Ford, James Fitzgerald, Henry Marks, Morris McDonald, Daniel Styles, Richardson Tewksbury, Samuel T. Tapley, Margaret Ann Adams, William H. King, Gidding M. Keyes and Clark M. Sanders, Martha C. Price, James W. Russell, Ann Waterman, J. D. Marsh, John Baker, Letitia A. Fleet, administratrix of John G. Fleet deceased, Alfred A. Valentine and William H. Butler, Alfred Roe, John W. Buckmaster, John Cooley, Joseph Agate, Albert Richards and Charles Dorsey, William Patrick, John Horan, George W. Stow, George C. Smally and Alfred W. Bartlett, Elisha Bloomer, Edgar F. Peck—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, in the village of Riverhead, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on me at No. 53 Ludlow-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1857.
HORATIO SIMMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
The complaint herein was filed in the County Clerk's Office at Riverhead on the 7th day of October, 1857.
HORATIO SIMMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
n4-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER, PLAINTIFF, against JAMES McGUIRE, Elizabeth McGuire his wife, William Eagle, Ezekiel Cornish, Seth Rodda, John Tompkins, John Edwards, Henry Odgers, the New-York White Soap Stone Company, [illegible] McKirath, Presidents, Nassau Bank, William [illegible], James Mulligan, James O'Brien, James Smallie, Peter Rowne, Catharine Gillen, Andrew Ferry, F. Dunlap, Philip McCabe, William Barry and Thomas [illegible], defendants.—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this 11th day of November, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1857.
NELSON SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n25-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL, THOMAS B. MERRICK and BUCKLAND W. BULL against ROBERT B. EATON, GEORGE H. HILL and JOHN W. CANDLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1857.
WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of October, 1857. WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
o28-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—STEPHEN H. GLADWIN against E. B. ROBERTSON, JOHN ROBERTSON, and —— COOK.—Summons for money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 26 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars and four cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 26 Wall-st.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n11-law6wW*

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—DOROTHEA FOSTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons—For Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 53 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.
RITZ & KAPP, Plaintiff's Att'ys, No. 53 Liberty-st.
s23-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 442 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 27, 1857.
SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GERARD, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 15, 1857.
CAROLINE ROPKE, Administratrix, &c.
jy15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,005 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. F. BRENAN, JOHN FLANLEY. } Executors.
jy21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated [illegible]
JOHN F. [illegible], CARL [illegible] } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS REILLY, No. 208 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. [illegible]
FRANCIS REILLY, PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 166 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.
n11-law6mW*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DEUSEN, of the township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Oct. 3, 1857.
n28-law3wW*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that HENRY C. HIGGINS, of the city of Newark, County of Essex, State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. AUGUSTUS HILL.
n25-law3wW*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being fully [illegible] less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Brooches, different styles	$[illegible], usual price	$[illegible]
Ladies' Bracelets	12, usual price	18
Ladies' Bracelets	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Bracelets	5, usual price	8
Ladies' Breastpins	4, usual price	6
Ladies' Ear-rings	6, usual price	9
Diamond Rings	10, usual price	15
Diamond Rings	15, usual price	25
Diamond Rings	20, usual price	30
Diamond Rings	75, usual price	100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14, usual price	20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15, usual price	20

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger-rings, with sets, seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver pearl-handled and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d door, near Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWelry, silver-ware, &c., at JOHN B. CURTIS', No. 62 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway, New-York. No deception.

THE MAYORALTY.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] and right to govern itself. [Cheers, hisses and cries of "Order."] I state this simply to illustrate [illegible] that there should be an intervention from [illegible] in the efforts of New-York to obtain a [illegible] government in the coming contest. Fellow-[citizens], fellow-Democrats! look at the long line of [illustrious] men who have filled the office of [Mayor] of New-York—the LIVINGSTON's, the [illegible] HAVEMEYERS—(cheers)—those under whose guidance our City has advanced from an obscure village, I might say, to the foremost metropolis on [this continent]. Under such administrations [we] have advanced in power, in opulence, [illegible]. It is not time that we had [illegible] such? We will obtain at least a respite from misrule, and have an episode of good government, by electing DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor, [and] electing him we secure for our chief magistrate a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, and we remove one who has made everything disgraceful in private and degrading in public life synonymous with the name of WOOD. [Cheers.]

[illegible]

As soon as Mr. BUSTEED had taken his seat there [illegible] loud calls for Mr. BUSTEED. Coming forward, he said:

MR. PRESIDENT—Those of us who have found time to read the journals of the day, have discovered from the proceedings of the meeting held in the lower part of the City last night, that party passions, prejudices and precedents are the only arguments which [illegible] to sustain one of the candidates to be supported next week for the office of Mayor. It is the People of [illegible] on the one side, and the [illegible] candidate, not of a whole party, but of a [faction] wielding the party machinery, but not the [moral] force of a party, on the other. It is a [Democratic] nomination, but one which your presence here to-night, Mr. President, and the address which has just been made from a distinguished Democratic officer of the United States Government [illegible] is a nomination not fit to be made. It is a nomination revolting not only to the gentlemanly instincts of the entire Opposition, but to ten thousand [Democrats of] the Metropolis, some of whom have [spoken] by word of mouth, some of whom have been [heard] through the Press and many of whom are [manifesting] their opposition upon every convenient [occasion], and in the most public manner.

[Sir], I too am a party man, with strong party feelings, sympathies, likes and dislikes, ready upon all [occasions] to defend my party principles, and in a [becoming] manner to oppose those who resist them. But I am not so much of a partisan as to "give up to party what was meant for mankind," nor so much of a partisan as not to be ready and willing to unite with my fellow-citizens of all parties to save this commonwealth and City from the monstrous [disgrace] and outrage which now rest upon it. There are occasions when it is both patriotic and proper to [sheathe] the sword of partisan warfare and to join [in] the ranks of those who think more of the common [good] and the common good than of party success. And this is one of those occasions. When bad men combine, good men should unite. We have just emerged from one strife involving local and State issues of a party character, and each of us then followed our distinct party banner, as we shall again when National and State issues are involved. A year [hence], in a much more earnest and fiercer strife, we [shall be] engaged in a contest to fill the highest office in the gift of the people, but as in business and trade, in the church and in social life, we now meet as friends and neighbors not knowing and not caring of each others political views. So, as friends and neighbors, men of labor and men of property, men of the workshops and men of the professions, we meet to-night to defend our homes, our business, and, if we can do so, to restore the sullied name of our long-dishonored City. It was said of old Rome, as it might often be said of us, that CÆSAR had his party, and OCTAVIUS his party, but that the Republic had none. We inaugurate to-night a new order of things, and in our example show that a great Republic can have a party as well as a [bold] bad man. Some of us as minority men surrender for a season all mere party preferences and instincts to rid ourselves and the city, where our homes are, of the frightful misrule which endangers life and property in our midst. We yield all personal aspirations, all honorable ambition, all mere party issues to the public good, and seek to inaugurate the reign of honesty and of honest men. I will not discuss the character of the man in nomination for public office further than to remark that in the People's Candidate, Mr. TIEMANN, all admit that we have an honest, pure, experienced, tried man—one against whom nothing has been or can be [justly] said. Nor will I say more of the private character of his opponent than to remark that no pure man—no man not indifferent to his own good name—would consent to remain silent under the weight of direct specified personal accusations resting upon him without some effort to lift the enormous load from his back. Private character, if worth anything, is of too much value to be thus assailed without some effort to vindicate one's good name by all the moral and legal means in this land, always ready to vindicate and save the injured man. I choose rather to speak of the evils in our midst, not that I would not hide them if I could, for they bring shame and mortification to our City all over the land, and all over the world. We see them in the murders which have become of almost daily record; in the assassinations which are as common as the night; in burglaries and robberies, in arsons and quarrels, in general lawlessness, and in the endless variety of those

"Nameless storms which toss the private state,
And render life unsweet."

The spectacles of the past month have been as dangerous in the character of those composing the actors as in the sentiments which have been inaugurated. They have been revolutionary in purpose, agrarian in language, and intended to overawe the peaceable populace. They have done that in America, which in one revolution in France destroyed law, property and life, and which buried a King beneath [its] ruins, and which in a more recent one gave utterance to the sentiment "that Property was robbery." How little indeed at variance is that sentiment, atrocious as it is, compared with the one promulgated by Mayor WOOD, in his message to the Common Council of this City: "*Those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything.*" This "Defender of Municipal Rights," as he is placarded over our streets, calls upon the Municipal Government to purchase fifty thousand barrels of flour, and, at the Government expense, feed the poor! As if it was the business of the Government, the creature of the people, and the province of a Mayor of the City—and who should be the father of the people—to hold out inducements, founded in the spirit of a demagogue, for the poor to call upon the Government to support them. It was the honest wish of Henry the Fourth of France that he might see a fowl in the pot of every peasant of his realm. It was the equally noble wish of a British sovereign that every subject of his kingdom might be educated to read his Bible; but what a contrast is the preaching and teaching of Mayor WOOD, in his wicked endeavors to excite the poor against the rich, while himself one of the wealthiest men of the City, and of [that] class against class. How atrocious, too, the sentiment uttered at Tammany Hall last night, and from Mayor WOOD's own lips, in the year 1854, as vouched for, authoritatively, by one of the leading editors of the City (the editor of the *Courier*) "*I know my party well. Were I to go home and cut the throat of one of my family to-night, I should none the less be elected Mayor of New-York next Tuesday by five thousand majority.*" Sir, in this free, intelligent government has it come to this? Let the gentlemen of the Mayor's own party answer this atrocious libel upon their character. And let me add, Mr. President, that for much of what this City has suffered in the Albany Legislation, and in the assumption of what are called municipal rights, blame may be directly traced to the Mayor. Three years ago an attempt was made to take power from Mayor WOOD, and five thousand citizens enrolled themselves against the effort in a memorial to the Legislature, and it fell a nullity. Had Mayor WOOD administered the government as he then promised—as a statesman, as a patriot, as a citizen, as a man—5,000 citizens in April last would have besieged the two houses of the Legislature, and successfully petitioned, remonstrated and protested against any invasion of your rights. Mayor WOOD is responsible for that Act. I charge it upon him here, as I charged it upon him in my place in the Senate Chamber at Albany. The passage of the Police Law was caused by his mis-government of the Police in this City, by disregard of law, by his cruel proscription of men, by his rank injustice to all not of his own political household and faith. Like the Emperor DOMITIAN, he came into power promising liberty and tranquillity to the State. He opened his Complaint Books to conceal his own bad acts. He wrote letters for the crafting to admire and applaud. He instituted public ordinances which won the approval of those who knew not that they were but "words of promise made to the ear and to be broken to the hope," and so at time and again he deceived the people. And such is the man whom his friends dare us to oppose, and the man whom we are dared to resist. Sir, in this land, whatever there may be in the Old World, there is no divine right to rule. Mayor WOOD is not invincible. The present incumbent of the Mayor's office, though, as he boastfully says, three times a candidate, *never received a majority of the votes cast in this City for the office of Mayor, and in all human probability never will.* In 1850 he was a candidate against Mr. KINGSLAND, and was defeated by a majority for the successful candidate of 4,427 votes. In 1854 he was a candidate, and successful only through a divided opposition. In 1856 a divided opposition again gave him the plurality. Where Mr. BUCHANAN received 41,913 Democratic votes, Mayor WOOD received but 34,860 votes, or seven thousand three hundred and forty-seven less. Here are his votes and the opposition to him during the three times he has been a candidate:

	For Wood.	Against Wood.	Total.
1850	15,000	22,202	42,235
1854	19,993	33,639	53,632
1856	34,860	42,349	77,215

What, then, is our duty now, and what the remedies for the past? It is to vote, and see that our neighbors vote. The act which was inaugurated ten days since by the people, confirmed there last Saturday, ratified here to-night, God willing, we will consummate next Tuesday at the polls. Do this, and Peace shall once more come within our borders, and prosperity within our palaces. If we would make this City what it was when the Livingstons, and the Clintons, and the noble men who succeeded them, were Mayors of our New-York, our remedy is the ballot-box, and our place at the polls.

After a further urgent appeal to the citizens of New-York to redeem the City and restore it to the good name which it had under the ancient Mayors, Mr. BUSTEED resumed his seat.

The remarks of Mr. BUSTEED were interrupted continually by rounds of applause and other demonstrations of entire agreement with him in the sentiments uttered.

When he had retired, Mr. WM. H. FRY arose in accordance with the arrangements for the purpose of addressing the meeting. As was the case with the other speakers, he was not introduced formally to the audience, and some of those present who did not know who he was insisted upon his name being given. Mr. FRY said it made no matter who he was. It was what he had to say that should be of interest to them. He was then about to proceed when the interruptions were renewed and loud calls of "Who are you?" were continued for some time. Mr. FRY said that in a meeting so large as the one he was about to address any amount of interruption was excusable. He also indicated that ordinary rules that govern even large assemblies could not be expected in this. But the audience were not satisfied, and cried out again, "Who are you?" In reply, Mr. FRY said, "I was invited to address this meeting and I mean to do it." With this the meeting was satisfied, and after applause he proceeded to say, that the speakers who had preceded him had placed him in the position of the man who complained that those d—d ancients had stolen all our best ideas. But there they were, a conglomeration of all parties, met for the common good in opposition to a man who was uncommonly bad, and as they were thus met, representing all political parties, it was well that they should meet as they had done in the hall of harmony. He believed, at least he trusted, the result would be the redemption of man in the City, that it would prove to the glory of God. But to the purpose: they had been in the habit for a long time of spending ten hours a day in money-getting, and now and until after sundown of Tuesday next, they should spend all possible time in money-keeping, or to see to it that the money they had earned and other property they had acquired by their industry should be protected by the Government they should elect. Let them look but a moment at the history of New-York, and the necessity of so doing would immediately and distinctly appear. Her history showed that a few years ago she was the second, and that now she was the first City of the Union; a few years more and she would be the first City of the world, that is, in case she enjoys a good government. Her commerce now in a single day was more than that of Venice in a whole year, where Venice was the incarnation of commercial prosperity. That commerce must increase, because the spirit of the people that brought it to its present condition would not permit it to decay through the voluntary continuation of a bad government. It was to make what had become a very necessary change in that respect that they had met; and he would ask them whether it were well for the people of New-York to go among criminals to get a man to punish criminals? Who was this man they had met to oppose? Was he a New-Yorker? No. He was born in a very ancient and respectable City, and he was no credit to it. [Applause.] He was born in Philadelphia,—[laughter.]—in the year 1812, and he would ask of this man who had said, those who do nothing get all, and those who get nothing do all, in what particular branch of mechanics or other industrial pursuit he had earned what he enjoyed? [Applause.] As near as he could ascertain, after meandering about, FERNANDO turned up as an attendant in a tobacco manufactory in Virginia. The next was known of him he became an actor, and went upon the stage. After remaining there about a year, and not meeting with success, he came to New-York and sold cigars. [Laughter.] From that he succeeded to keeping of a grog-shop in the Fourth Ward. [Great applause.] As they had been told the Democracy were educated in the grog-shops, he presumed FERNANDO graduated in his own establishment in the Ward named. The next that was known of him he went to Congress. Mr. FRY had searched the records to find if he had distinguished himself there—found that he had not. After serving in Congress he came back to New-York and became a shipping merchant, and soon after that accident occurred. [Great applause.] A shipping merchant must ship somewhere, and the consequence was the T. O. Larkin affair. [Applause.] After that, and he begged pardon of his friend BROOKS for alluding to it, he turned up a Know-Nothing, and ran so high in the Dark Lantern party that he was a candidate for the Mayoralty in the Lodges, but was beaten by Mr. BARKER. Since that time his course was tolerably well-known, and therefore he need not dwell upon it at greater length. Leaving Mayor WOOD, he proposed to speak for a moment of the Police bill, of which so much had been said. He believed it to be a good bill for the City of New-York. Its inhabitants were not homogeneous. They were not brought up together from childhood and did not know each other well. In a majority of cases they did not even know their next-door neighbors, whether they were clergymen in high standing or criminals from Philadelphia. Therefore, he believed it to be a good law for the City of New-York, and he believed it had worked well. The police appointed had labored hard for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of life and property under an accumulation of adverse circumstances, that had never before occurred in New-York. He had endeavored to make up comparative lists of crime in the City of New-York. [As he made the remark he drew from his pocket a sheet of foolscap, when one of the audience cried out, "For God's sake don't read it." No, said Mr. FRY, I shall not read it. I have seen enough of public audiences to know that the Gospel would not be listened to, if read in the form of a document. [Applause.] He would state but a portion of what he had collected. They could judge of Hercules by his foot, and of a house by two bricks. Mr. FRY read some statistics of City crime, and claimed that they showed that the new police had been more efficient than the old. All parties had met here to-night, he said—extremes had met, as the devil said when he picked his teeth with his tail. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] FERNANDO's mother—he spoke respectfully—was a lover of Spanish—she had read the *Three Spaniards*, and in admiration of the novel's hero had named her son FERNANDO. Let us follow up what she began and teach her erring son to walk Spanish. [Applause.] Degenerated Romans! see how disgraced they were, when CALIGULA led his horse into the City Hall with human honors. He hoped New-Yorkers were not so fallen. Philosophers had disputed whether animals would have eyes if born where there was no light, until the fact was discovered that in the Mammoth Cave, where no light enters, the waters contained eyeless fishes. So when the sun of liberty went down the people had no moral eyes. But he hoped to-night some one had spat upon the floor and the plaster thus made had been put upon the eyes of the Democracy, and that it would enable them to see that the election of DANIEL F. TIEMANN was necessary to the continuation of their liberties as citizens and to the protection of their lives and property. [Vociferous cheering.]

Mr. ANTHON followed with a short speech. He glanced at the public career of Mayor WOOD, declining, as he said, to arraign his private character. He had kept not one of his many promises. His only claim was the bare assumption that his nomination was regular. He confidently predicted the election of Mr. TIEMANN. There were loud cries for several speakers, the most persistent being for WHITING. Mr. WHITING came forward and was received with loud applause. He claimed to belong to all parties. He wished to see a good old-fashioned Knickerbocker elected to fill the office of Mayor, who knew just enough to administer the laws. He considered the election of Mr. TIEMANN as certain, and if they wished a reason for his thinking so he would give them one: That gentleman had the honor of once running on the same ticket with himself. [Laughter.] When he saw his name there he expected to see him rise to high distinction. It had come to be a maxim that a politician could not be an honest man. An acquaintance with many of our public men seemed to confirm that notion, but his father taught him that it was best to be honest and pay his tailor's bill. He would not say anything against the Mayor, for we were commanded not to speak evil of dignities, but he would say in conclusion, if we could not elect a good, old-fashioned Knickerbocker for Mayor of this City, we had better emigrate, and he would announce that he had several fine lots for sale in Brooklyn. [Laughter and applause.]

The meeting voted not to adjourn, but the Band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the audience retired.

An immense concourse filled the street from near Broadway to Third-avenue, which was addressed by ALFRED WOOD, Esq., and Commissioner HOLMES, who held the audience for over an hour, notwithstanding the cold wind and flying dust upon the avenue.

LETTER TO HON. JOHN VAN BUREN AND HIS REPLY.

The subjoined letter was addressed by the Committee of Arrangements to Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, and elicited the response which follows:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

HON. JOHN VAN BUREN—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned have been constituted a Committee to arrange for the mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of confirming the nomination of D. F. TIEMANN, the People's candidate for Mayor. The Committee will be very much gratified if you will address the audience on that occasion in furtherance of its objects. If anything should occur preventing your attendance, the Committee will be obliged if you will write them your opinion of their candidate. With sentiments of respect, we are, your obedient servants,

W. H. APPLETON, Chairman,
G. A. CONOVER,
ROBERT T. HAWES,
JOHN A. KENNEDY.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to address the mass meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of confirming the nomination of D. F. TIEMANN, the People's candidate for Mayor, and beg to return you my sincere thanks.

The just and salutary motives which have originated and controlled the action that produced this nomination, command my respect. By the selection of a Democrat as your candidate, you have withdrawn the contest for the Mayoralty from the field of politics, and thus accomplished an object strongly urged upon the Common Council in an Executive Message by Mayor WOOD, and deemed highly desirable by many wise and good men.

If I consulted simply my own feelings, I should not hesitate to unite with you; but valued personal and political friends with whom I have been closely identified, suppose that such action on my part might, in its consequences, reach beyond the present canvass outside the City limits, and affect my friends rather than myself.

I must, therefore, decline your invitation. But you ask, in case I cannot attend, that I write you my opinion of your candidate. This I have no right to refuse. To give when asked would be a simple act of justice even to a political opponent, and certainly your candidate never occupied that relation to me. I have known DANIEL F. TIEMANN long and well; he is a signally honest man, modest but firm, a sincere and thorough Democrat, and well qualified to discharge the various and responsible duties of the office for which he has been nominated. If he should be elected, (which seems not unlikely,) our great, enterprising and magnificent City, in which every American feels an honest pride, will have an excellent Chief Magistrate.

Respectfully yours,
J. VAN BUREN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
To Messrs. Appleton, Conover, Hawes and Kennedy, Committee.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great trotting, Tuesday, Nov. 24; match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	0	2	1	1	1
D. PIFFER, b. g. *Brown Dick*	0	1	2	2	2

Time—2:33¼—2:36—2:37½—2:40—2:36.

This was a well-contested trot throughout. *Brown Dick* had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $50. The knowing ones were heavy losers.

RED HOUSE COURSE, HARLEM, N. Y.—Trotting, Monday, Nov. 23, match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to 250-pound wagons.

T. MCKRANNEN, b. m. *Selina*	0	1	1	1
P. CONWAY, b. m. *Martha*	0	2	2	2

Time—2:58—3:03—3:04—3:07.

RED HOUSE, HARLEM.—Trotting, Thursday, Nov. 19, match $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

C. BROOKS, g. g. *Limerick*	1	2	1	1
P. HELMES, b. m. *Lady Reckey*	2	1	2	2

Time—2:58—3:03—3:04—3:02.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Nov. 16, match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Dan Webster*	1	1	1
W. WHELAN, b. m. *Lady Cudney*	2	2	2

Time—2:49—2:42½—2:41.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Friday, Nov. 13, match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. TALLMAN, b. g. *Jake Gabley*	1	1	1
D. PIFFER, r. g. *Tecumseh*	2	2	2

Time—2:33½—2:33½—2:36½.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDESTRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
THREE HUNDRED BLACK OVERCOATS,
Selling for
$8,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
FIVE HUNDRED GOOD WARM OVERCOATS
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
A retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address DR. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]
S. GEATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 170 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. GEATES.

[Advertisement.]
The most beautiful lady in New-York has declared in favor of KNOX's hats, as the handsomest and most elegant of all. All gentlemen who wish to please the fair ones will now patronize the great establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Nothing can surpass KNOX's winter style for 1857.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No theatre in this City gives as good (either in quantity or quality) entertainments as does this favorite house. Go when you will, you are sure to get your money's worth. To-night, no less than four pieces are to be performed, viz.: "Rob Roy," "Lottery Ticket," "Mountain Sylph," and "Dutch Ghost," with Mr. OTTIS SHAY in an amusing scene of juggling, &c., &c. All the favorites of the company appear.

[Advertisement.]
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
Scarlet Fever, Small Pox and all other infectious diseases cannot be communicated if a saucer containing a tablespoonfull of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is placed in a sick room or lower hall over heated water or a register and renewed every 12 hours. The odor emitted is a blended aroma of the Olive and Pine, and is the most perfect disinfectant known. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS—And Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—When sprinkled in the sick chamber breathes throughout the room an atmosphere of flowers, dispels languor, and revives the sinking senses of the patient. Sole proprietors D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and sold by all druggists throughout the Union at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 24.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	76¼
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added	83¼
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added	80¼
$2,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. added	80½
40 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.		122½
2 shares Equitable Ins. Co.		140¼
10 shares Metropolitan Bank		95
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		82½
10 shares Hanover Bank		77½
10 shares Bank of Commerce		85¼
22 shares Del. and Lackawanna and Wes. R.R.		15
25 shares Cumberland Coal Co.		5½

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R.R. 7s. Int. ad.		9
$6,000 New-York and Har. R. R. 7s.	Int. added	55½
$1,534 5.100 Illinois Int. Imp. 6s	Flat	60
20 shares Artisans' Bank		55¼@57
10 shares People's Insurance Co.		90½
40 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11¼

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24—P. M.

The telegraph furnishes us with a brief summary of four days' later news from Europe, received by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon. The news is almost exclusively commercial, and is unusually important. It is given in full in another part of this paper. The late hour at which it has come to hand precludes any lengthened reference to it in this column. From the tenor of the *Atlantic's* accounts, which we published on Monday morning, we anticipated exciting news by the next arrival;—and the reports of an alarming panic throughout Great Britain, with several mercantile failures,—which form the main features of the intelligence by the *Vanderbilt*, do not reach us unexpectedly. The day after the *Atlantic* sailed from Liverpool, the most intense excitement prevailed all over the country, which brought affairs very rapidly to a crisis. The Government came promptly to the relief of the commercial classes, and published a treasury circular, suspending the Bank Charter Act, and permitting the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities. This measure had a magical effect, in allaying the excitement and restoring confidence. The Bank of England had not made any further change in its rate of interest, but the Bank of France had advanced its rate, on 90 days' paper, to 10 ₩ cent. Consols had fluctuated considerably, closing, however, with reviving steadiness, at 89⅞@89¾. The general market news by the *Vanderbilt* reports a very dull trade in Cotton, with a decline in price, for the week, of 1d.@1½d. ₩ lb. On the 13th inst., however, a recovery of ⅛d. ₩ lb. took place, the market closing with an advancing tendency. The [sales] in Liverpool was 325,000 bales, including [illegible] bales American. Breadstuffs had slightly declined, with a slack demand, and the Provision trade also exhibited increased heaviness, prices steadily favoring buyers.

The export demand for Gold, to-day, to go by the steamship *Arabia*, sailing for Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, was heavier than the inquiry for 60 day bills on London and Paris, and the present remittance will be chiefly in Gold; short-sight bills being held at or above Specie point. The supply of English Coin is pretty much exhausted, at $4 86½@$4 88 for Sovereigns, but there is no lack of American Coin at 100½@100½ ₩ cent. The total shipment will reach $1,600,000; a large addition having been made this afternoon for account of the London creditors of the old North American Trust and Banking Company. We quote Exchange on London, 60 days, 108½@109; short sight, 110½@111 ₩ cent.; Paris, 60 days, 5.27½@5.22½; short sight, 5.15@5.12½. Philadelphia funds are steady, at 97½@98 ₩ cent.; Baltimore, 96½@97; Boston, 99½@99⅞.

The Money market is quiet and easy, both at Bank and on the street. Since the last English news there is less disposition to move for a general full resumption of specie payments at Bank, until after the money troubles abroad shall have seen the worst. Practically, the public are served quite as well with gold, as though all distinction had been done away again. The only premium paid is for large sums for export, and this demand has thus far been mainly supplied from the recent receipts from Europe.

The New-York Life and Trust Company today paid over, for distribution among the creditors of the old North American Trust and Banking Company, the fund so long held in abeyance by litigation and recently awarded to the English and other creditors on final decree of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. The amount was drawn out of the Bank of America upon a single check for over *thirteen hundred and twenty thousand dollars*, say $1,320,486. The check was to the order of Mr. JOHN I. PALMER, of the Merchants' Bank, the Special Receiver for the final distribution of the fund, the original principal of which had been in dispute nearly or quite fifteen years. Most of the money goes to England; part by the *Arabia* to-morrow in Gold.

The Stock Market was less bullish at the close of dealings this afternoon; a number of the Brokers coming in as sellers, partly to realize, and partly by way of speculation on the resumption of the Gold export and the anticipated news due to-morrow or next day from England. The sales altogether were not very heavy, and the decline was chiefly marked on the Share list, the State Stocks continuing in steady request at yesterday's rates. New-York Central shares closed at 4 o'clock 77⅛@77⅜, against 79⅛ at the close yesterday; Erie 18; Reading 50; Rock Island 81; Toledo 40½; Illinois Central 95½, the Bonds of the same Company, 86 ₩ cent.; Missouri Sixes 78¼ ₩ cent. The general market left off dull.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $73,128; paid out $74,550; and hold this afternoon a balance of $4,616,169.

The circulating notes of the Elmira and Addison Banks of this State are not convertible at the Metropolitan Bank to-day. Messrs. THOMPSON, MENSE & Co., No. 2 Wall-st., quote currency and Land Warrants as follows:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	½	Interior Maryland	[illegible]@6
New-England	½	Delaware	[illegible]
East Jersey	½	Ohio, Ind., Ky., and Mo.	3½@6
West Jersey	3	Ill. and Wis.	7 @6
Rhode Island	4½	Canada	1½@4
Philadelphia	3½@3½	South. and West. 5	@7
Interior Penn.	4 @4½		
Baltimore	3½@4		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying Price.	Selling Price.
40 Acre Warrants, ₩ acre	85c	95c.
80 Acre Warrants, ₩ acre	73c	78c.
120 Acre Warrants, ₩ acre	66c	70c.
160 Acre Warrants, ₩ acre	76c	80c.

Market better, with a more active demand.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, was $1,238,898, against $2,073,060 the week ending Nov. 22, last year.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1857.

The situation of our banks continues to grow stronger with a remarkable rapidity. The deposits, which four days after the suspension in October were (deducting clearances) $42,000,012, amount to-day to $63,917,000, and the specie in bank has risen during the same time, from $7,843,230 to $23,167,000. This accumulation of resources has a sensible effect on stocks, and we have again to notice a week of activity on our Stock Exchange. To the demand for investment there is added a very decided speculative movement stimulated by the growing facility for borrowing money on securities, on which a short time ago, it would have been impossible to obtain any advance. At this conjuncture, the arrival of news from England to the 7th and 9th instants, (bringing intelligence of important failures, and of the advance of the rate of discount to 10 ₩ cent. by the bank,) however, has not produced the effect that might have been expected. The more speculative securities declined for a moment, but recovered presently. The market, however, closes decidedly downward, and our annexed bulletin of daily quotations shows variously advance and decline since last week. State Stocks have been very active. Missouri 6s have risen 4¼ ₩ cent. in consequence of a legislative act, authorizing a tax of 1 ₩ mill in order to secure the regular payment of the interest. Tennessee's and Virginia's have declined 3¼ and ¼ ₩ cent. respectively, while there has been an advance in New-York 6s and 5s, and in Ohio 6s; as also in California 7s, of from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. City and County Bonds—There has been a demand for Brooklyn 6s, which have been done at from 88 to 89½. Some transactions in City and County bonds have taken place, but of too small importance to be detailed. Railroad Bonds—Illinois Central Constructions, after having risen 3 ₩ cent., closed at ¾ advance, with moderate activity. Erie [illegible] of 1871, after having [illegible]. New-York Central 6s and 7s have been done at [illegible] ₩ cent. [illegible] Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgage were sold at from 49¾@50, and Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent. 1st Mortgage at from 82@86, closing at about 85½. At private sale a transaction of some importance in Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds at 65 has taken place. In Railroad shares we notice a general animation, and refer to the annexed bulletin for daily fluctuations. The principal transactions are in Reading, New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, Erie, Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and in Panama. Money is easy for loans on call at from 6@7 ₩ cent. discount, and limited outside of Bank; the rate remains about 12@15 ₩ cent. for long paper. The Banks willingly discount well-known paper at legal rates. Exchange on Europe not very abundant and without much activity. Principal transactions at 108¾; on Paris, 5.22½@5.20. DE COPPET & CO.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 10th inst. The foreign advices to the 7th and 11th, per *Niagara* and *Atlantic*, although they reported several important failures, and the successive advance of the rate of the Bank of England to 9, and then 10 ₩ cent., produced only a slight effect on our Stock market. Money is getting so abundant, owing to the existing stagnation in business, and to the distrust of capitalists in commercial paper, and the specie reserve of our banks, has run up to so high a figure, being now over $23,167,000, that the downward movement has thus far been able to make but trifling progress. There has been, on the contrary, up to to-day, a great disposition to speculate for a rise, and had it not been for the repressive influence of European affairs, if we may judge from the aspect of the Stock market on the day previous to the *Niagara's* arrival, we should have now had to record a great advance and extraordinary activity. And, as it is, we have to note a rise on most stocks, and active purchases throughout the week. We mention in particular large purchases, at private sale, of the new Michigan Central 1st Mortgage 8 ₩ cent. Bonds, which are in demand for investment, both on foreign and domestic account. At the close the market shows a downward tendency. Domestic exchanges continue to mend and indicate a gradual improvement in the business of the country. Drafts on New-York are selling in Boston at par; in Philadelphia, at 101¼@102; in Baltimore, 100; Providence, 104@104½; Nashville, 109@103; Richmond, 106; Cincinnati, 103@104; Chicago, 105; St. Louis, 105, and New-Orleans, [illegible] ₩ cent. State Stocks for the most part show a rise; others have declined. The movement has been active, (sales $650,000,) mostly in Missouri, which have advanced 4¾ ₩ cent.; Ohio, 1860, without change; do. 1886, 1 ₩ cent. higher; Michigan, no change; California, 1870, 2 ₩ cent. higher; do., 1875, 1½; Indiana, 2½; New-York 6s, 3½; Louisiana, sales at 60; Virginias have declined ½; Tennessee, 3; N. Carolina, 1¼; New-York 5s, ¼ ₩ cent. City and County Bonds—Sales have been small. We notice sales of Brooklyn 6s and Chicago 6s at firmer prices, and Milwaukee 7s, Municipal Bonds, at 2 ₩ cent. advance. Railroad Bonds have been active, mostly at an advance. Erie 1st mortgage, no change; do. 2d mortgage, 1 ₩ cent. lower; do. 1871, no change; do. 1883, sales at 37; New-York Central 6s, without change; do. 7s, ½ ₩ cent. lower, and the 7s, 1876, steady at previous prices; Illinois Central Construction, ½ ₩ cent. higher; Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgages, 1½; New-York and New-Haven, 1860, 2; sales have been made of the new Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent. 1st mortgages at 85@86, and of the Galena and Chicago 1st mortgages at 90@91½; do. 2d mortgage 81. Railroad shares have been very active throughout the week and show a rise on most of them. Reading has advanced 2¾; Toledo, 2; Rock Island, 4¼; Galena and Chicago, 3¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 4; Cincinnati and Pittsburg, 2½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1½; Hudson River, 2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2 ₩ cent.; Erie has declined 1½; New-York Central, ¾; Michigan Central, 3; Michigan Southern, 2¾; do. preferred, 2½; Illinois Central, 1¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 1¾; Panama without change. Money is very abundant. Loans on call, 7@5 ₩ cent.; first-class paper, 10@12 ₩ cent.; names less current, 20@30 ₩ cent. Exchanges—Rates have advanced, with a very limited business. London, 107½@109; chiefly at 108@108½; Paris, 5.22@5.17½. MARIE & KANZ.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The following are the footings of our bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

Little business was transacted to-day, in consequence of a severe southwest gale and a heavy snow-storm. FLOUR firm: sales [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] $4 75 for superfine Upper Lake and Indiana, and $4 85@$5 25 for extra do. WHEAT steady; sales 22,000 bush. at 78c. for Chicago Spring; [illegible] for White Indiana, and $1 05 for White Michigan. CORN firm and nominal at 78c. OATS held [illegible]. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 20c. Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day—16,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bush. Wheat; 15,000 bush. Oats. There were no shipments by Canal to-day.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at 51c. CORN [illegible]. OATS firm. Shipments to Buffalo—No Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat. Receipts to-day—1,400 bbls. Flour; 78,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT scarce and firm. [illegible] to-day, 10,000 bush., at 85c. for Chicago Spring; 90c. for Racine, delivered to boats. [illegible] Albany and Troy, by railroad. No receipts by Lake to-day. Canal Exports to-day—7,300 bush. Wheat; 42,000 bush. Barley.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. [illegible]
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Nov. [illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c.	Dec. [illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Dec. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Antelope	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. [illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Nov. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Miss Hunter, [illegible] Nicholson, Freeman Hunt, Mrs. Hutchinson, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In brig T. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—Mrs. S. G. [illegible]bridge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 [illegible] | Sun sets.... 4 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 24.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

WIND—West, to W. S. W.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet [illegible] THIS EVENING, at [illegible] No. 600 Broadway. [illegible] All Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.